# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873. NUMBER 271.



SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS,

Silk Manufacturers,

Mills at Hartford and South Manchester, Connecticut,

SALESROOMS,

477 BROOME-ST., N.Y.

Have now opened a store in New York, exclusively for the sale of goods of their own manufacture, consisting of

Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped Gros Grains.
Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths.
Marcellines and Florentines.
Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings, and Millinery Purposes.
Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons.
Sash Ribbons and Belts.
Machine Twist and Sewing Silk.
Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens.

Particular attention will be paid to orders for any special kinds of Silk used by manufacturers, either in woven fabrics or silk in the skein or on spools.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. Red Cotton Night-Cap Country; OR, TURF AND TOWERS.

By Robert Browning. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

"The knowledge of his poetry is widening. Men are beginning to perceive that it involves a subtler and more profound and varied experience of life than is possessed by any other living writer."—British Quarterly Review.

"Red-Cotton Night-Cap Country is a great poem, and not to be measured by petty standards. Its insight is subtle as light, its dramatic power remarkable, its descriptive passages of singular beauty."—Mrs. Moulton in New York Tribune.

II. Our Old Home, and Septimius Felton.

By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated Library Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.

This forms the eighth volume of the Illustrated Library Edition of Hawthorne's Works, which have won a high degree of favor from the press and the public. "Our Old Home" is a series of inimitable papers on English scenery, towns, cathedrals, customs, and people. Of "Septimius Felton," the remarkable story which was given to the world after Hawthorne's death, the London Athenaeum says: "The book is full of Hawthorne's best and most characteristic writing. * * The sad burden of the book is abundantly relieved by subtle charms of thought and style. No other author of our time could have written it."

For sale by all Newsdealers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., between Madison and Washington,

CHICAGO.

NEW HOUSE.
209 ROOMS.
SPLENDID TABLE.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
FINE BILLIARD HALL.

First-class in every respect. The best house in America for

$2.50 PER DAY.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO., Proprietors.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 582 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

FOR SALE.

FEATHER DUSTERS,

SPONGES, AND CHAMOIS SKINS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FENCES.

1,000 feet choice designs of Combination Fences for sale cheap. Samples can be seen at my office, 165 East Washington-st.

F. A. DOOLITTLE,
Agent Union Fence Co.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

Aprons, and Corsets.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

R. H. McDOWELL,

131 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

Just received from the manufacturer, $5,000 worth Ladies' Underwear and Aprons, to be sold at cost of the material, being equal to 45 per cent below former prices. These goods are made of the best material, and in all sizes. Ladies will save one-half their money in buying these goods.

500 Ladies' Chemises, Corded Bands and Sleeves, at 75 cents.
500 Ladies' Fine Chemises, Corded Bands, Sleeves, and Ruffled, at $1.00.
300 Ladies' Drawers, Tucked and Ruffled, at 50 cents.
300 Ladies' Full Skirts, Tucked and Ruffled, at 85 cents.
300 Ladies' Full Skirts, Bias Tucks and Flouncing, at $1.00, worth $2.75.
500 Ladies' Night Dresses, Embroidered, at $1.00 and $1.50.
400 Ladies' and Misses' Aprons and Slips from 25 cents upward.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Just opened, one Case FRENCH CORSETS, in numbers from 14 to 32, and in price from 75 cents upward. Every Corset is warranted to give satisfaction, or money cheerfully refunded.

Lady Clerks are employed in these Departments, and will cheerfully show these goods.

Store open until 9 o'clock every evening.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
Wm. Kelsey Reed, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 145 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class City Property. $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 in hand.

MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The CHICAGO SPRING WORKS will occupy, by 1st of June next, the new buildings now being erected for them at Melrose.

The Removal will cause but little delay in the delivery of orders on hand, for which we ask the indulgence of our customers. Our office, until further notice, will be at the old stand 255 South Clinton-st.

F. M. ATKINSON,
President and Superintendent.

A CARD.

Mr. S. MENDELSON would inform his friends that he has moved to No. 582 Canal-st., southeast cor. Maxwell.

Turkish Baths.

20 TICKETS FOR $10. LIVE AND LET LIVE.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. YUNKER,

PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
94 Dearborn-st. 206 West Randolph-st.
CHICAGO.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"

CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Castings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article.

S. H. & E. Y. MOORE,
60 Lake-st.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS,

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

FINEST QUALITY

READY-MADE

Clothing!

SPRING OVERCOATS, $14 to $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, - $12 to $40.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

Boys' & Children's Clothing,

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Custom Department at West Side Store.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st.,

AND

308 STATE-ST.

HATS.

HATS.

NEW SPRING STYLES, for Gents, Youths, and Boys. Largest stock, best variety, and lowest prices at

J. A. SMITH & CO.'S,

513 & 515 Wabash-av.

HATS

GENTS' DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS,

Including many NOVELTIES for Spring and Summer Wear, at

Bishop & Barnes',

State & Monroe-sts.

HATS.

INCOMPARABLY the Best Stock, as regards VARIETY, STYLE, and QUALITY, is at

BREWSTER'S,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

POSTAL CARDS.

POSTAL CARDS

Can be obtained at the

Chicago Savings Institution,

N. W. Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

Get New Postal-Cards

Printed at Printers' Exchange. J. W. DEAN, No. 6 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

"MY BLOCK."

That most elegant of all the Buildings in the New Chicago, is now completed, and for rent, AS A WHOLE, or subdivided to suit a number of tenants. Said Building has a basement 102 feet front by 138 in depth, with six full stories, 82 by 120, situated on Washington-st., within three blocks of fourteen of the largest Banks in the city, and within four hundred feet of the Wonder of the World, as Dry Goods men (Field, Leiter & Co.), and two hundred feet of the "largest and most elegant" and successful Millinery Establishment in the country (D. B. Fisk & Co.), with two Elevators, and equipped up to modern times. Inquire at the Building, or at 287 Michigan-av., or address Box 103, Post Office.

N. P. WILDER.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

Evanston Property!

GREENLEAF & PAUL

have for sale on Oak-st., near Davis, a very pleasant house, which will make a more than usually desirable home. Lot 66x200 feet. The whole is nicely fitted up and improved. Terms easy.

Also a good house near the Lake shore, second house west from E. W. Blatchford's residence, nine rooms, beautiful lot, covered with large native trees. Price moderate. Terms easy.

Also, a handsome place now occupied by Mr. Chapman, on Benson-av., three blocks south of depot. A good piece of property.

Also several other houses, some on leased land, for sale at bargains.

Also a large number of unimproved lots in different parts of Evanston at all prices.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,
Office northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Central Union Block, Chicago.

ATTENTION!

The horse railway will run to North-av., on Milwaukee-av., this summer.

NEW SUBDIVISION

For sale. Great bargains in business and residence lots fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Girard, and Elk Grove-sts. Street pavement and all other improvements on Milwaukee-av. paid by the present owner. For further particulars and maps apply to

JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 152 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

RIDING GALLERY.

OPENING!

At C. M. Clark's Riding Gallery

77, 79 & 81 Sixteenth-st.,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

The public and patrons are invited.

C. M. CLARK.


## THE SCAFFOLD.

### Execution of Joseph O'Neal at Mt. Carroll, Ill.

### Nixon, the New York Murderer, Hanged Yesterday.

### The Murderer Mortimer, of Sacramento, Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

AT MT. CARROLL, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MT. CARROLL, Ill., May 16.—Joseph O'Neal was hung in the court-yard to-day at 11 o'clock and 1 minute. The crime for which he suffered was committed last September at Fulton, Ill., the killing of Hirman Rexford, a most brutal and cold blooded murder, at a house of ill-fame kept by Jack O'Neal, his brother. He was arrested the same evening at Fulton, and lodged in jail at Morrison. After the Grand Jury indictment for murder, he obtained a change of venue to this county. The trial came off at the April term, was very brief, and resulted in a verdict of death by hanging. He was sentenced by Judge Heaton to be hanged May 16. He received his sentence very indifferently, was low spirited for a day or two, but afterward rallied. Efforts made to induce the Governor to interfere were unavailing. He came near making his escape last week by digging out of his cell. He has been in good health and spirits generally since the sentence, and has eaten heartily and slept well. His family, consisting of a mother and widowed sister, live in Fulton, and Jack, his brother, on the island where his den is situated. The mother is rather a fine old lady.

O'Neal is 27 years of age, heavy set, with rather brutal-looking features, and has been much addicted to drinking. Last night he talked with the guard at his cell until 11 o'clock, went to bed and slept well until 5 this morning, when he arose and dressed himself. He desired to die in the Catholic faith. Fathers Bartoff and Stack, of Freeport, and Nighe, of Shannon, have been with him since yesterday morning. Between 7 and 8, this morning, mass was said in jail, and the doomed man received final absolution. The ceremonies were solemn; the prisoner repeated the prayers firmly and distinctly. He said he was willing to die, and would go to Heaven.

After mass he ate a hearty breakfast of beef-steak, fried eggs, bread and butter, and coffee. He was neatly dressed in a new dark suit, cleanly shaved, and had his hair cut short.

The city was filled with people from all parts of the county, and some from other counties, and even from Iowa. Sheriff Sutton had made excellent police arrangements, and none but those holding tickets of admission were admitted into the courtyard. The gallows was erected at the north side of and adjoining the Court-House, and enclosed by a fence eighteen feet high.

The prisoner, attended by his spiritual advisers, the Sheriff and his deputies, and physicians entered the enclosure from a window in the Sheriff's residence, and the prisoner was not seen by the public at all.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, O'Neal was taken from his cell by the Sheriff, and, after bidding good-bye to his brothers, he proceeded with firm steps to the platform, attended by three priests, Stack, Bartloff, and Nighe. He ran up the flight of stairs to the platform nimbly. His face was calm and almost cheerful. On the platform a short prayer was offered. Kneeling, he kissed the crucifix, and then rose to his feet. He showed no weakness whatever. When asked if he had anything to say, he stepped to the front of the platform and said: "Gentlemen: My little brother Tommy, who is in jail, is innocent. I am guilty of this crime, and I am glad and willing to give my life for the one I have taken. I die the friend of every man. I am the enemy of no one."

He then asked to have his body taken to his mother.

The Sheriff adjusted the rope around his neck, which he received without flinching. The black cap was drawn over his face, and his arms and legs pinioned. The Sheriff then stepped to the rear of the platform, sprang the trap, and, at 11 o'clock and 1 minute, O'Neal was swung into eternity. The fall dislocated his neck. A few struggles and a twitching of the muscles of the arms and legs, and all was still. He died an easy death. At eight minutes past 11 the pulse ceased to beat. At twenty minutes past the heart-beats could be no longer distinguished and life was declared extinct.

The body was allowed to remain the full thirty minutes, was then taken down, placed in the coffin, and delivered to his friends.

The public were not allowed to see the corpse after death. It looked pale, but very natural.

His body was taken to Fulton in a wagon, across the country.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK May 16.—Michael Nixon, who shot Charles A. Pfeiffer, in the street a few months ago, was hanged in the Tombs this morning. Nixon, after taking farewell of his family last evening, ate a hearty supper and remarked: "This is my last night on earth, and I have done what I never did before,-taken two cups of coffee." He then prayed with Father Duranquet. At 12 he went to sleep, and was awakened at 5, and soon after assisted at mass offered for his special benefit by Father Duranquet. The only words he spoke were: "My Savior was crucified—this is nothing."

At 9 o'clock Nixon left his cell and walked firmly to the scaffold, Fathers Duranquet and McKenna on either side. He carried a crucifix, which he repeatedly kissed fervently. Arriving at the scaffold, he knelt between the clergymen, and repeated the Lord's Prayer and creed of the Catholic Church. The rope was then adjusted, and, without delay, Nixon was launched into eternity. He died apparently easy. Owing to the disgraceful scenes at the hanging of Foster, Gov. Dix suggested that the law could be vindicated in the case of Nixon without gratifying the morbid curiosity of the community. Notwithstanding these suggestions, the Tombs prison was crowded with holders of tickets of admission to the execution, issued from the Sheriff's office.

The examination made by the doctors showed that the neck had not been broken, and that death had resulted from strangulation. One of the physicians stated that the sufferings of the unfortunate man must have been extreme.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 16.—There are some additional details of Nixon's execution. The gallows was erected in a triangle of the Tombs yard formed by the main, the women's, and the boys' prisons. It is the same which has done service in the execution of at least a dozen murderers. By request of Nixon, Officer VanBuskirk, who arrested him, was a witness of the execution.

After hanging some two minutes a violent tremor of the limbs and convulsive heaving of the chest were perceptible, repeated at intervals during the ensuing ten minutes. At fourteen minutes past 9 the body was lowered and examined by the medical men in attendance. The pulse at the wrist was not perceptible, but the heart still continued to beat. At seventeen minutes past 9 the doctors pronounced life extinct, and at thirty-four minutes past 9 the body was cut down and lowered into a plain deal coffin. When the black cap was removed the face of the dead presented a ghastly appearance. The lower jaw had dropped, leaving the mouth wide open, with the tongue protruding. The eyes, also, were wide open, and fixed in a stare of horror.

The extraordinary nerve displayed by Nixon was the source of general astonishment and comment. At the inquest and trial he showed great nervousness, weeping frequently, and while undergoing sentence his limbs almost refused to support him. His hands trembled, beads of perspiration stood on his forehead, and in every way he seemed utterly broken down. During the first week at the Tombs, also, after his sentence, his mental and physical prostration were so great, that fears for his life were entertained by Dr. Nealis. From all this it was believed that the scene at the execution would be very painful, and that the doomed man would have to be carried to the gallows.

During the process of the execution, several of the prisoners whose cells overlooked the yard took the opportunity to obtain a view of the dread scene, by placing mirrors at the windows. This was noticeable at the windows of the cell in which Sharkey is confined, and persons in the neighborhood of the gallows could see the features of Sharkey reflected in the mirror he had placed at an angle in the cell window. In one cell, where three prisoners were confined, it was noticed that each of the occupants was allowed a certain time at the glass, and as one relieved the other the change could be discerned from below by the different features reflected in the mirror.

A large crowd had collected outside the Tombs, and, although it was impossible for them to either hear or see anything going on inside, they stood and stared at the doors until driven away by the police. When the undertaker's wagon with the coffined remains was driven to his late home it was followed by a rough crowd, and Capt. Kennedy was compelled to detail half a dozen policemen to keep the rabble from invading the domicile of the sorrowing widow.

The body was placed in a neat coffin in the back room at his late residence, No. 44 Baxter street, where the usual wake will be held, and the funeral will take place on Sunday.

Several respectably-dressed persons attempted to enter the Tombs on bogus passes. One man presented an order for John Real's execution, over three years old; six had passes for Foster's execution; another handed in a postal card, while several forged passes were discovered in time to eject those holding them. Nixon's body was waked to-night with due solemnity in his late residence, in the rear of No 44 Baxter street. The entrance, through an alley known as "Nigger alley," was guarded by policemen, who permitted none but relatives to pass in. A large crowd of negroes, Italians, Jews, and the lowest order of Irish was gathered in front of him, all highly indignant, and all talking loudly. At the end of a long dark passage were several steps which led down into a filthy court. A lantern swung from the roof in the centre threw a few rays of sickly light over the scene. Numerous flights of stairs, in all directions, bewildered the stranger. All the windows of the houses facing on the court were filled with negroes and white persons, seemingly bundled in together indiscriminately. Up one pair of stairs, on the left, is the dead murderer's late home. In the centre of a poorly-furnished apartment, on two stools, lay the coffin, covered with a sheet. At its head, on a table, stood a candelabra containing twelve candles. Several pictures and a looking-glass on the walls were covered with black cloth, in the centre of each being a large white cloth. About a dozen women and seven or eight men sat around in silence, or conversed in whispers. One of the former lifted the sheet from the coffin on your correspondent's entrance, and disclosed Nixon's face. It is horribly black, swollen, and disfigured. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

IN SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Gov. Booth was requested to grant a reprieve for a few days in the case of Charles Mortimer, sentenced to be hanged at Sacramento to-day, to enable the Sheriff to call a jury to try the question of his insanity. Gov. Booth declined to interfere in the execution, and the prisoner was hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Charles Mortimer was executed at Sacramento to-day, for the murder of Mary Gibson. He was really insane, or feigned insanity, to the last moment. He did not recognize his brother, the minister, his counsel, or any other person. He did not utter a word, and seemed not to comprehend his position. No emotion was visible in his countenance. He was considered the worst criminal in California.

Coroner Stillman and Father Spreckless are contending for the possession of the body of Devine, who was executed yesterday. The Coroner desires to hold an inquest to find how the man died. Spreckless denies his jurisdiction, and will not surrender the body.

## NEW YORK.

### Serious Charges Against British Consul Archibald—A Laughable Incident in the Train Case—Prize Fight on the Tapis—Miscellaneous Local Items.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, May 16.—Should Morrisania, Kingsbridge, and West Farms be annexed to the city, the following thirty-four towns will be added to the nine which New York now embraces: Mott Haven, North New York, Wilton, Port Morris, Morrisania, East Morrisania, West Morrisania, Melrose, South Melrose, Woodstock, Hunt's Point, Eltona, Forest Grove, Grove Hill, Inwood, High Bridgeville, Claremont, Mount Eden, Mount Hope, West Farms, Fairmount, Tremont, Fordham, South Fordham, Monterey, Belmont, South Belmont, Williamsbridge or Jerome, Spuyten Duyvel, Riverdale, Adamsville, and Moshotu. The area to be added is about 8,000 acres, so that the entire territory included within the municipal boundaries will be about 22,000 acres, of which a large part is already thickly settled. The present population of the city is about 1,000,000. It is estimated that in the territory to be annexed the population is about 40,000.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Six jurors having been obtained in the trial of George Francis Train for alleged obscene publications, the court was adjourned out of respect to the late Judge Strong. Then occurred a scene which has probably no parallel in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. Train arose and looked in vain for a Deputy Sheriff to escort him back to the Tombs. He searched the entire building from top to bottom, but none were to be found. Finally disgusted, the Dictator was compelled to walk back to his prison alone. The officials there admitted him with a great show of reluctance.

Nixon left a will, the contents of which seem to show that his self-alleged poverty was put on to attract sympathy. He bequeaths to his daughter Catharine five full lots in the flourishing town of Islip, L. I., and to his wife all right, title, and interest in the bill-board business, together with the bill boards, material, debts, dues, and bonds to a large amount.

Sharkey, the dandy murderer of Robert Dunn, obtained a view of the execution by means of a mirror held at an angle to the window of his cell, which fronts on the prison yard.

George Seddons, one of the principals in the light-weight prize-fight for the championship, Johnny Murphy, Butt Reilly, and a large crowd of sports, left here this evening for the fighting-ground. Both men are in good condition, and, as they have a personal animosity, arising out of a difficulty about a woman, a rattling contest is anticipated.

The rumor in circulation this evening of Vanderbilt's death is a canard supposed to have been set afloat at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by stock-speculators to depress the shares of the roads in which the Commodore is interested. This is such an old trick that few persons have been found credulous enough to be deceived by it.

A Hungarian, named Opholsker, recently arrived here, offers to bet $5,000 that he can beat Paul Morphy at chess, and says his friends will back him to any amount.

Grave charges are brought against Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, E. M. Archibald, by the masters of British vessels plying to this port. The offices of the Consulate are at Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway, and Mr. Archibald's salary is $15,000 per annum, besides which the perquisites of his office amount to $10,000 more. Not content with this, however, he has recently established an office for shipping British seamen at No. 12 Bridge street. This has heretofore been done by eight firms, who have always maintained cordial relations with Her Majesty's representative. These have received notification that all privileges derived from the Consulate are discontinued, and several have had to suspend business in consequence of the demand for seamen exceeding the supply. It is estimated that the new office will increase Mr. Archibald's emoluments $15,000 per annum. Two Scotchmen, brothers, named Frazer, who claim to be clerks of Consulate proper, have charge. They employ a large number of runners, and it seems to be no uncommon thing for them to shanghai sailors. Only this week (Tuesday) they sent six emigrants as sailors to the bark Monan, bound for London. There was but one sailor among them. He jumped overboard from a small boat off the Battery and swam ashore, refusing to go to sea without experienced companions. The following is said to be the routine established by the Frazers when a British vessel arrives: The master must at once report to the Consul if he wishes to ship or discharge any men. He is referred to 12 Bridge street, and a card, of which the following is a copy, is handed to him: "British Consulate, General, the only authorized office for obtaining seamen, No. 12 Bridge street, corner of Whitehall street, New York." For making out ship's articles Mr. Frazer charges $2.50, whereas by law no charge is allowed. He also charges a shipping fee of $3 for each able-bodied seaman. This fee is also illegal, being merely for witnessing men's signatures. The Captain is then sent to the Consulate proper and compelled to fork over the regular Consular fee of two shillings sterling for each man shipped. Mr. Archibald will not clear a vessel unless the articles have been witnessed by Mr. Frazer. This is manifestly contrary to law, because it is an act done outside of the Consulate by other than the Consul-General or Vice-Consul, his only accredited deputy. A short time ago Frazer shipped a crew of twelve men for Capt. Kerr, of the ship Tamerlane, bound for Glasgow. The men mutinied off Sandy Hook, and the ship had to return and anchor off Staten Island. During the night the crew deserted, and Capt. Kerr was obliged to come to New York and obtain another crew from an independent shipping agent. Frazer, hearing of this, followed the ship in a tugboat, overhauled her in the lower bay, and forced the Captain to give an order on the consignee for the advance wages of the crew who had deserted. He had an ex-policeman with him personating the United States Marshal, and threatened to bring the ship to anchor and give her into the latter's charge unless his demands were complied with. The Captain, under protest, gave an order for $550, including $50 for the hire of the tugboat, which the consignee paid, not knowing the circumstances. Numerous complaints have been made to Mr. Archibald, but he has taken no notice of them, and the Captains and consignees of English vessels are getting up a petition to the London Board of Trade, to go by to-morrow's steamer, praying for his removal. Another petition is also being signed by the Captains of English vessels now in this port, asking permission to ship their crews elsewhere than in Mr. Frazer's branch of the English Consulate.

Brooklyn society is excited over a romantic marriage that was solemnized in the residence of Bishop Loughlin last evening. The bride is Miss Kate Louise Parks, for several seasons one of the reigning belles. The groom is Count Daniel Bois de Montgallie, of Paris. An enterprising photographer of Brooklyn, sent Miss Parks' likeness to the Paris Exposition as one of the the types of American female beauty. The Count saw it and was greatly taken with it. When Miss Parks subsequently visited his native city he met her at a court reception and fell violently in love with her. She reciprocated his attachment, and before she left for home they were engaged to be married. The match was not countenanced, however, by the young lady's father, Mr. Wm. M. Parks, one of the wealthiest and most respected merchants of Brooklyn, and even when the Count came over and made a personal appeal for his daughter's hand, the old gentleman refused to relent. The lovers thereupon resolved to take matters into their own hands, with the result mentioned above. Mr. Parks was not present at the ceremony. The French Consul was one of the witnesses. The young couple sail for Europe in to-morrow's steamer.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK, May 16.—The police have completed the census of places in this city where liquor is sold. The total number is 8,403.

Six jurors have been obtained in the Train case.

The *Tribune* announces that the demolition of the *Tribune* building will begin to-morrow. The new building to be erected will have a front upon Printing House Square of over 90 feet, upon Spruce 100 feet, and thence extend north to Frankfort 155 feet, with a frontage upon that street of nearly twenty-nine feet. This liberal space is to be covered with a building nine stories high, surmounted by a lofty tower. The present quarters will be vacated at once, and the office be removed to No. 5 Spruce street. It is understood, although the *Tribune* does not announce it, that the estimates for its new building amount to $650,000, and that the contracts require the entire front on City Hall Park, with a depth of about 60 feet on Spruce street, and the tower, to be finished and ready for occupancy by the 1st of May next. The entire work will be under the general supervision of Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Council of Architects, and under the general control of Whitelaw Reid, who, at the last meeting of the stockholders, was unanimously elected editor and publisher of the paper for a term of five years from the 10th of January last, under a contract duly signed, and a forfeit of $60,000 in case he should be in any way hindered from exercising absolute control over both the editorial conduct and business of the paper.

## THE INDIANS.

### Preparations to Shell the Modocs from Their Present Quarters—Suspicious Actions of the Pit River Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Reinforcements with mortars are moving toward the present fortified position of the Modocs. Gens. Davis and Gillem came near losing their lives while crossing Tule Lake in a boat during a gale.

The troops are suffering from a want of water.

Gen. Canby's remains started East this morning.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA-BEDS, May 13.—The Modocs are now entrenched in the Crater Butte, or mass of lava approximating the same, a little southeast of this camp, and distant from fifteen to eighteen miles. Capt. Hasbrunck is campe1 within watching distance of the enemy with a force of 210 men, where he awaits the arrival of Col. Mason, who yesterday morning started from Jack's old stronghold with a force of 170 men. He took a southeasterly course. It is intended that the two commands shall amalgamate under Col. Mason, and hold the Indians at bay until mortars are forwarded and a scout is made around the southern boundary of the beds by way of the Ticknor roads.

At last accounts the Indians were fortifying their present position, with the evident intention of giving battle the first opportunity.

SECOND DISPATCH.

11 p. m.—Col. Mason has signaled his knowledge of the whereabouts of the Indians this afternoon by way of Jack's old stronghold, and that both himself and Hasbrouck were ordered to obtain favorable positions during the night, and make an attack on the enemy at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. This news is known to few only in camp, therefore it has not yet created any excitement.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LAVA-BEDS, May 14—7 a. m.—One sentinel reports that he heard firing in an easterly direction from camp at an early hour this morning. It is inferred from this that Mason has begun his work.

The body of Lieut. Harris arrived at Yreka to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—A dispatch from Yreka says: J. W. Daten arrived here to-day from Hot Spring Valley, via Berogotville, having left the former place on Tuesday last, at which time the Pit River Indians, to the number of 300 warriors, had gathered together in council, having been called by old Dick, the head chief. Dick is peaceably inclined, and very friendly toward the white settlers. They have every confidence in him. He was anxious that the Pit Rivers should all move to the east side of Pit River, so they wouldn't be blamed for depredations that might be committed north or west of them. He told the whites he didn't know what the result of the council would be, but some of the Indians, headed by old Shave-Head, wanted to fight, and talked of putting him down, and making some one else their Chief. Should they do so, the settlers might know trouble was intended. Old Shave-Head came there some time ago and went off. Some think he has been up to the Lava-Beds, holding a conference with Captain Jack. Mr. Daten says the settlers were not apprehensive of serious trouble, but the collecting together of such a band at this time looks suspicious.

### New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The Senate has adopted a resolution that the Governor appoint a committee to make full investigation into the manner college land-grants to the State of New York were disposed of by Ezra Cornell.

The Assembly has resolved to adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.

### Two Boys Drowned.

DETROIT, May 16.—At Otsego, Mich., two boys, aged 6 and 11, sons of the Rev. Wm. Paddock, were playing at a mill-race on Wednesday, when the youngest fell in and the oldest plunged in to his rescue. Both were drowned.

## BILLIARDS.

### Championship Match Between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly.

### Daly the Winner by 241 Points.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, May 16.—The match for the championship and $1,000 a side, between Cyrille Dion, present billiard champion, and Maurice Daly, was played in Tammany Hall to-night, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. The arrangements were excellent. Among the billiard experts present were Tobin, ex-champion of Massachusetts; Daniels, of Boston; Stone, of Hartford, and many local celebrities. The players entered at 8:15, and were greeted with round after round of applause. A. D. Morse, of Boston, was chosen referee, the umpires being Matt Hewins, of Hartford, for Dion, and Neil Bryant, of New York, for Daly. The betting was $100 to $75 in favor of Dion. Mr. Stone, of Danbury, Conn., acted as scorer. At 8:25 they strung for the lead, which resulted in favor of Dion, who placed his ball in the right-hand upper corner. Daly following, scored 3, but, pocketing his opponent's ball, failed to score on next shot. In the second inning Daly ran 36, followed by Dion with 39, ending with a bad miss on an easy carom. This was followed by a well-earned run of 39 by Daly, who made many really beautiful shots. The fourth inning on both sides resulted in nothing. In the fifth inning the champion rolled up 42, followed by Daly with a run of 34, and at the end of the sixth inning the score stood: Daly, 84; Dion, 124. At the end of the eighth inning the game stood: Daly, 124; Dion, 175. Dion then followed with 3, and Daly with 9, the latter failing to count on an easy shot. In the 10th inning, by fine play and careful nursing, Dion ran up 75, failing to count on a fine masse shot. Daly then made 30; Dion followed with 21 and 6, while Daly only earned 7 more. When Daly took up his cue again he meant business, and then by really magnificent play and good generalship ran up a score of 195, and again missed an easy shot. The score then stood, Daly, 365; Dion, 280. The champion then, by fine play, ran up 66, and Daly followed with nothing. Then the champion ran up a score of 72, and at 9:25 the game stood: Dion, 418; Daly, 365. Daly followed with 33, and left the balls safe, Dion scoring 1 for a miss and safety play by the boy. In the sixteenth inning Dion ran up 60 by very lucky playing and some scratches, leaving the balls safe and Daly without a count on the table. Dion then followed with 16. Daly made a carom which was disputed by Dion, but decided in Daly's favor by the umpire and referee amid the hisses of some of the audience. The latter then made 60, and failed by a hair's breath, whereupon the champion ran up 147, and missed a pretty and simple shot. The game then stood: Daly, 461; Dion, 642. Then Daly made 63, ending by a safety-shot, and Dion followed with 3. At this stage of the game it was noticed that an error of 3 had been made in the count. This led to an argument, when the scorer took his hat and left the room amid great excitement. A dispute arose as to who should be scorer, Dion objecting to everybody. Finally one was found. He is known as Monte. Daly then run up 21 and. at the end of the nineteenth inning the game stood: Daly, 545; Dion, 645, the champion being an even hundred ahead. The champion followed with a well-earned run of 84, ending by a safety shot, and Daly made 12 and also played safe. Then Dion missed, Daly following with a well-earned run of 18 and held his ball. Nothing unusual happened until in the twenty-third inning, when Daly added another run of 195 to his score. His play was characterized by elegance and good generalship throughout, and was vociferously applauded. The game, when called again, stood: Daly, 787; Dion, 732. Daly claimed to have made a count which was decided against him, whereupon he took his hat and coat and left the room. Great excitement prevailed as Dion began playing, the ball being left in good position. The champion only made 33, leaving Daly 22 ahead, the game standing: Daly, 787; Dion, 765. Daly returned after an absence of twenty minutes and was received with applause. He made 15 in the 25th inning, which Dion closed with a run of 63. Safety plays followed by both men with poor play. Loud applause broke out when a difficult shot was made. In the 34th inning much commotion was caused, and Dion refused to play until the audience became quiet. [Cries of "fair play," etc.] In four innings Dion had made only one, and that from Daly's miss, while Daly was unable to make a large run. In the thirty-sixth inning Dion played his ball off the table after making 18. At the end of the forty-first inning the game stood: Dion, 1,036; Daly, 940. At the end of the forty-second inning, Dion, 1,153; Daly, 940; and at the end of the forty-third inning, Dion, 1,156; Daly, 943. In the forty-ninth inning Daly made a hard and well-earned run of 93, and Dion added 66 to his score, leaving the game—Dion, 1,228; Daly, 1,124, with the odds 5 to 3 in favor of the champion. Daly followed with 6, and Dion failed to count, when Maurice followed with 81 more, to Dion's 15, leaving the game: Dion, 1,243; Daly, 1,211. At the fifty-fifth inning the game stood: Daly, 1,340; Dion, 1,261, with odds in Daly's favor. Then, amid the most painful silence, interspersed with round after round of applause, Daly ran the game out in the 56th inning, by a run of 162. The game stood: Daly, 1,502; Dion, 1,261. Daly's majority, 241. Winner's average, 26⅙; loser's average, within a fraction of 23.

Considerable money changed hands. The game lasted four hours. The champion, Maurice Daly, is but 22 years of age. He is a nephew of Dudley Cavanaugh, and it is rumored that he will be challenged by Joseph Dion forthwith.

### The Nova Scotia Mine Disaster.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 16.—The shaft of the Drummond mine was sounded this morning, and the indications were that the water was rising rapidly. It is the intention to cover the shaft with timber and planking, on which earth and other material will be placed to exclude the air and still preserve the shaft, so that as soon as the fire is extinguished it may be utilized for the purpose of pumping out the water from the mine.

This morning there was scarcely any smoke coming from the shaft, but the presence of black damp was very perceptible, a fact considered by old miners to be very favorable, as it indicated that the fire is rapidly decreasing, and the danger of more explosions over. It is thought that after all the shafts are filled there will be sufficient quantities of carbonic acid gas in the mine to effectually put out the fire.

Deep stillness prevails in and around the neighborhood. Nearly all the stores in Westville are still closed. The miners at other works have not yet resumed work. It is doubtful if anything in the way of mining will be done before Monday.

The President and Vice-President of the Company were on the ground to-day, but nothing has yet transpired as to their intention with regard to future operations.

There are no new names to be added to the death-list.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 16.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held to-morrow to open subscriptions for the widows and orphans by the late calamity at Westville.

### War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence southward to the Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, slowly diminishing pressure, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the lower lakes, and thence to the Upper Ohio Valley, northeasterly winds, higher pressure, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and conditions favorable for occasional local rain near the Chesapeake Bay. For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, cool, clearing, and clear weather.

## A NEW RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

### The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Refuse the St. Croix Land-Grant.

### Official Letter of the Company to Gov. Washburn.

### Indignant Comments of the Press.

### Extra Session of the Legislature Demanded.

*From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, May 15.*

The following copy of a communication received at the Executive office to-day has been furnished us:

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, May 14, 1873.

*To His Excellency, C. C. Washburn, Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR: The act of the Legislature of Wisconsin of 17th of March, 1873, conferring the so-called St. Croix Land-Grant upon this Company, has been duly considered by the Board of Directors, at a meeting recently held in New York, and I am directed to inform your Excellency that they cannot accept the grant upon the terms proposed, for the following, among other reasons:

By the fourth section of an act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin, &c.," which provides for the construction of a road from the St. Croix River or Lake to Lake Superior, it is provided that, "if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

By the fifth section of another act of Congress, approved the 5th of May, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin," it is provided that "the time fixed and limited for the completion of said roads in the act aforesaid of June 3, 1856, be and the same is hereby extended to the period of five years from and after the passage of this act."

These are the only acts of Congress having reference to the Land-Grant, which the act of the 17th of March proposes to confer upon this Company, and by the terms of the provisions above quoted, the road not having been completed, the lands have reverted to the United States.

It is true that the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Minnesota, in June last, in the cases of Harriman v. Schulenberg, and the Same v. Schow, held that the legal title to the lands (embraced in the Land-Grant) was in the State of Wisconsin, until otherwise determined, *either by a decree of the Court, or by an act of Congress.*

These judgments have been appealed from, and the appeals are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

If the judgment of the Circuit Court should be affirmed, the title of the State would undoubtedly be perfect, but otherwise an act of Congress would be necessary, which might be difficult to obtain, with the feeling now prevailing against the making of further land-grants by Congress. It is well known that two unsuccessful attempts have already been made to extend the time for the completing of this road, and it is fair to presume that any further efforts would meet with the same ill success.

Until a favorable judgment is rendered by the Supreme Court, or an act be passed by Congress further extending the time for the completion of the road, so great a doubt will rest upon the title, that the Directors deem it impossible to obtain the necessary means to complete the road.

In addition to the above, the Directors are informed, unofficially, that neither the Secretary of the Interior, nor the Attorney-General agree with the Circuit Court, but both hold that the title to the lands is in the United States, and not in the State of Wisconsin, and that both these officers will be governed by their view of the law, until otherwise determined by the Supreme Court.

It is believed that the Department of the Interior is only deterred from resuming the grant out of courtesy to the Circuit Court, over which, at the trial of the cases also referred to, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court presided.

These views of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, and the fact that an appeal had been taken in these cases, were not known till after the adjournment of the Legislature.

We regret that we cannot accept the grant, for which we labored in good faith, and hoped, until recently, that we would feel warranted in accepting.

If hereafter, either by an act of Congress or the determination of the Supreme Court, the title of the State to these lands should be confirmed, we would be willing to accept the grant, a reasonable time being allowed to complete the road. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MITCHELL, President M. & St. P. R'y.

The document contains a goodly number of words, but very little substance. It may be very briefly summed up, as follows: The time prescribed in the acts of Congress granting lands for the building of a railroad from the St. Croix River to Lake Superior has expired; Congress has declined to renew the grant and extend the time; the decision of Justice Miller, in the United States Circuit Court for Minnesota, is the ground on which the State bases its title to the lands in question; that decision has been appealed from to the United States Supreme Court; it is surmised that the United States Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General have a different opinion on the title to the lands from Judge Miller; the State's title to the lands being thus clouded, the Company do not regard it good enough to base the building of a railroad upon.

All these things were as true when the Company made such desperate efforts to secure the grant from the last Legislature, as they are now. The lame excuse for so earnestly asking that, a few weeks ago, the acceptance of which is declined, is ignorance that an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court, and that the United States land and law officers questioned the validity of the State's title. That is altogether "too thin" an excuse. Gov. Washburn, in his annual message, in referring to this subject, referred to the decision of Judge Miller, and said:

The cases were appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is hoped that a final decision may be reached at an early day. In the meantime, a similar question has been decided by that Court quite recently, involving the rights of the Cherokee Indians to lands that were claimed to have been forfeited, which decision seems to settle the question of the St. Croix & Lake Superior grant in favor of the State; and should no decision in our case be obtained before your adjournment, I think that it will be safe to assume that the lands belong to the State, and make such disposition in regard to them as will insure the building of the road.

The fact of this appeal was perfectly well known to all well-informed people who had given the subject any attention, and if the attorneys of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company did not call the attention of its managers to it, they were derelict in their duty to their employers.

As to the opinions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, it was as easy to ascertain them during the weeks this matter was pending before the last Legislature as now, and we do not believe the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have any reliable information on the subject now. The Attorney-General distinctly stated, months ago, that he should not give any opinion on the question, because it was pending before the United States Supreme Court.

It will be seen that this is a very different document from what was foreshadowed by the Milwaukee *News* in its publication. The action of the Company is based on one reason only, the insufficiency of the State's title, and President Mitchell estops the Company from pleading any other excuse for its gross breach of faith to the people of Wisconsin by coolly intimating a willingness to accept the grant, with its conditions, whenever the title of the State is confirmed.

We reserve further comment on this subject, and what is likely to be done about the land-grant and the road it was meant to build, till another day, simply remarking now that the *Journal*, in advocating another disposition of the land-grant is fully vindicated; and that expressions of the press of the State, some of which we intended to publish to-day, but which are crowded out, indicate that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has succeeded in arousing the indignation of the people of Wisconsin to an unprecedented degree.

*From the Milwaukee Sentinel, May 15.*

The reasons assigned by Mr. Mitchell may have operated to influence the action of the Company in rejecting the grant, and he may have thought it sufficient to offer those reasons without stating the other, and, doubtless, more cogent, reasons that have determined the course of the Company, and which it may have been deemed politic to conceal. Possibly the Company could not creditably reveal them. We are still disposed to believe that the agents of the Company acted in good faith in contending for the grant last winter; nevertheless, it will be difficult to make a great many people believe that they were not simply aiming to put it out of the reach of other companies, or that their pooling operations with the Northwestern were not set on foot at that time. The action of the Company, from whatever motives taken, will doubtless create, and not without some reason, a good deal of indignation throughout the State. An extra session of the Legislature has been suggested, but the purpose to be effected is not apparent, and it is not likely that any such step will be taken.

*From the LaCrosse Republican, May 15.*

A special dispatch from Madison, May 12, to the Milwaukee *News*, gives the following reasons why the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company refuse to accept the St. Croix grant:

The reasons for declining to accept the grant are:

*First*—That no money can be had to put into railroad building at the West, in consequence of the great excitement and hostility to railroad management among the people.

*Second*—Gov. Washburn's refusal to issue certificates as required by the terms of the grant to the Wisconsin Central, and his acknowledged hostility to the St. Paul Company, lead to the belief that he would embarrass and cripple their operations in all imaginable ways.

*Third*—The Company's legal advisers regard as very improbable that the State will ever get the lands to transfer to the Company.

These reasons are not, of course, all stated in the official communication of the Directors to the Governor, but they are well understood.

The first reason given is undoubtedly the only true one contained in the above. Money is, no doubt, close, and the excitement among the people is such as to make railroad companies quake with fear, and the action of the St. Paul Company in refusing to accept the grant, after resorting to such means to carry it through the Legislature, will stir up the people of this State to see that, in future, legislative privileges asked for will not be given, unless it be for the benefit of all. The second reason is, that Gov. Washburn is hostile to the St. Paul Company. This caps the climax of the fraud and deception. Gov. Washburn is not hostile to that Company, but, like nearly every citizen in the State, he wants the laws of the land obeyed, and not treated with defiance and contempt. The City of LaCrosse is opposing that Company because we have right, justice, and law on our side, and because we are striving to protect and defend our best interests. But there is no hostility to the St. Paul Company any farther than our local interests may clash with the proposed action of that company. Gov. Washburn has no hostility to that road, and any pretense of refusing the grant on any such grounds is a mere subterfuge. The "company's legal advisers" have concluded the State has no title to these lands. That question should have been fully settled before going to the Legislature and asking for the grant. The whole matter, from beginning to end, was conceived and carried out with the sole motive to keep any other corporation from having the grant, and to-day the St. Paul Company would rather see it lost to this State than to see a railroad built from the proceeds. One provision of the act passed last winter gives any company or corporation the right to accept the grant and put up the required securities if the conditions of the bill are not complied with within sixty days after its becoming a law. As we have heretofore stated, it has been loaded down by outside roads, as to make it almost impossible for any other company to comply with its provisions.

We have taken the position from the start that the St. Paul Company did not want the grant except to keep it from going to others, and we also claimed it was for the interest of this State to have the grant unincumbered by any other proposed lines, and confer it on the West Wisconsin, that was ready and anxious to build. The people in the northwestern part of this State have spent time and money to save the grant to the State, and now to have it lost to them and the State, is little better than down right robbery. Those men in Hudson and Eau Claire, who fought Baldwin so vigorously last winter, can now realize they have been doing battle against their friends, and giving aid and comfort to their enemies. If the West Wisconsin will go on this year and build forty miles of this road there is no doubt the next Legislature will confer the grant on that Company.

*From the LaCrosse Democrat, May 15.*

By this refusal the St. Paul Company has set the State of Wisconsin back one year at least in her railroad improvements. They have trifled with the people of the State and insulted them basely, and they have made consummate asses of the members of the Legislature who supported the claims of that Company. They claim that money cannot be obtained to build railroads, owing to the uprising of the people against railroad extortion. Then the St. Paul railroad is a liar. It was claimed all winter that whereas Baldwin was poor, and could not build the road if the grant was given to him, the St. Paul Company had any quantity of money, and would rush the roads through night and day. They claimed that money was so plenty that they had got to build railroads to get rid of it, or it would sour on their hands.

The result of this action will be that Baldwin, that "poor man" that the St. Paul folks told about, will go on and build some more of that road, and run his chances of getting the grant from a white Legislature, and the Chippewa Valley folks, and the Shullsburg folks, and all other folks that depended on the St. Paul Road, *will go afoot.*

The St. Paul Company tries to make a point against Gov. Washburn, but it is too thin to go down. They know, as well as anybody, that he is not opposed to that Company, any further than to compel them to obey the law.

Many are of the opinion that Gov. Washburn will feel it to be his duty to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon the refusal of the land-grant by the St. Paul Road, and to fix it so some other company can take it without building roads all over the State. If it is necessary to do this to prevent the land lapsing back to the Government, we are sure the Governor will call an extra session. And if he does do so, and the Legislature, when it meets, has any sand its craw, it will pass a law, or amend any law already in force, so that it will be a hanging offence, if necessary, for the St. Paul Road and the Northwestern Road, to pool their earnings, and consolidate for the purpose of injuring the people. By passing such a law the present Legislature can partially redeem itself from the blot that is said to be upon it from its last winter's work. If the Governor calls an extra session, there is a chance for these men that they may never have again. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, of all the daily papers in that city, seems to be the only one that can see that this proposed "pooling" will more emphatically cut the throat of that city than it has been cut before. The *Wisconsin* says:

If the Legislature convenes, we trust that it will pass some law putting an end to the possibility of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern pooling their earnings, which is a virtual business consolidation, and which must seriously injure the people of this State, by destroying that healthy competition which should exist between two great corporations, whose iron arms ramify every section and touch every business interest.

## NATIONAL ANTI-SECRECY ASSOCIATION.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 15, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, is now holding its annual convention, in Churchill's Hall, in this city. The opening session last evening was attended by one of the largest audiences ever convened at the discussions of this body, taxing the capacity of the hall nearly to its utmost. By previous arrangement, President J. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, President of the Association for the past year, delivered the opening address, occupying the evening with one of the ablest arguments among the many he has delivered upon this increasingly important subject. In treating his subject, "Grand-Lodge Masonry," he proved with great clearness, from reasons drawn from the nature of the case, and from undisputed Masonic authorities, the antagonism of the secret lodge system of the country with our free government and the Christian religion. This morning, the General Secretary, I. A. Hart, presented his annual report, noticing the progress of this cause in local politics, shown in several recent instances where issue was taken with Free-Masonry, also in the local Anti-Masonic Associations, one in Missouri numbering 350 members.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. J. G. Carson, of Ohio. Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. B. Taylor, of Ohio; A. Floyd, of Pennsylvania; Luke Thomas, of Indiana; President D. A. Wallace, of Illinois; George Brokaw, of Iowa; N. E. Gardner, of Missouri; N. B. Blanton, of Kansas; D. Kirkpatrick, of New York; J. W. Wood, of Wisconsin; the Rev. John Levington, of Michigan. Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. I. A. Hart, of Illinois. Recording Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Kellogg, of Illinois.

An important report, introduced this afternoon, recommends the forming of a stock company, with headquarters in Chicago, for the publication of the organ of the Association, the *Christian Cynosure*, and books and tracts.

The Association has finished a prosperous year, being out of debt, and represented by several lecturers in a rapidly-enlarging field. This evening will be occupied with addresses from the Rev. J. G. Carson, of Ohio, and Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois.

H. L. KELLOGG.

—Experiments, by Dr. Heubel, do not confirm the alleged absence of nicotine from tobacco smoke; on the contrary, by condensing smoke from cigars, and washing it in water and alcohol, he obtained a solution which was capable of producing the effects of nicotine; and he also detected its presence, chemically, in the form of the salts more permanent at high temperatures. The effect of smoking, he concludes, must, therefore, be ascribed, in part at least, to the absorption of nicotine, though other substance may act with this poison.

## THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

### The Farmers of Macoupin County to the Hon. John Scholfield, and His Manly Reply.

### Letter from Ex-Gov. Palmer to the Hon. John H. Bryant.

### Mr. Craig's Visit to LaSalle County.

#### The Hon. John Scholfield.

PLAINVIEW, Ill., May 7, 1873.

*The Hon. John Scholfield, Marshall, Ills.:*

DEAR SIR: The farmers of Macoupin County, represented in the "Macoupin County Farmers' Club," are resolved that, at the approaching judicial election, they will not cast their suffrages for any man for Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts who holds opinions antagonistic to the interests of the farmers in their present contest with the railroad and other monopolies in this State.

At a meeting of the above club, held in the City of Carlinville yesterday, Messrs. C. A. Wooley, L. B. Corbin, and myself were appointed a committee, with instructions to correspond with aspirants to the above offices, and ask their views upon the following questions:

Under the Constitution of the State of Illinois, are railroad companies and other incorporations subject to the same laws which govern the citizens at large?

May the various railroad companies in this State be rightfully required to conform to the laws enacted by the State Legislature regulating freight and passenger tariffs? or are they, by virtue of their several charters, above the laws, and beyond the control of the Legislature?

We would respectfully ask your views on the above questions, and, incidentally, we would like to know whether you are under salary as attorney for any railroad company in this State?

We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully,

JOHN TUNNELL, For the Committee.

MR. SCHOLFIELD'S REPLY.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 13, 1873.

*Mr. John Tunnell:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., written, as you state, by direction of the Macoupin County Farmers' Club, has been received. You inform me that the farmers of Macoupin County will not cast their suffrages for any man for Judge of the Supreme of Circuit Courts who holds opinions antagonistic to the interests of the farmers in their present contest with the railroad or other monopolies in this State; and you then proceed to propound questions to me for the purpose of obtaining my opinion upon the issues involved in this contest.

So much of these questions as relates to my personal connection with railroads, I take pleasure in answering.

I was attorney for the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company for about three years—for the first year for a salary of $2,400, and for the last two years for a salary of $3,000 per annum. I was also during the same time, and for some time prior thereto, one of the Directors in that Company. The duties, however, of this office were purely nominal, as the road was, from the time of its construction, exclusively controlled and operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, as lessee. During the time that I was employed as attorney for the Company, I endeavored to discharge my duty as an attorney with the same fidelity that I did when employed by other clients.

Before consenting that my name should be used by my friends in connection with the candidacy for Supreme Judge, I resigned both of these positions, without any previous consultation with those representing the Company, and since doing so I have not had, and I do not now have, any connection with or interest in any railroad or other corporation.

I exceedingly regret that my sense of self respect, in view of my candidacy, will not allow me to answer that portion of your questions which requires my construction of the laws relating to the different railroads of the State. I sincerely hope that you will reconsider the propriety of these questions in a calm and dispassionate manner, for I am persuaded that if you shall do so, you will see how manifestly improper it would be for me to answer them.

My opinion in relation to these laws can be of no consequence to the people unless they shall be assured that, if elected, that opinion would be followed by like decisions when the necessary cases should be presented. The questions then would have been practically the same had they been put in this form: How will you, if elected, decide these questions?

There is, as you must be aware, a plainly marked and very wide distinction between political and judicial questions. The political office is to make laws—the judicial office is to declare what the law is, and apply it to particular cases. The political office, at least in practice, is more or less partisan. The judicial office should be absolutely impartial and free from partisan taint. Once destroy the character of the judiciary for impartiality, and its power for usefulness will be gone. Who would willingly submit to or abide by the arbitrament of a court organized in known hostility to his interests, and whose judgments should be given to redeem promises made to secure votes?

It is true, answers to the questions you ask do not determine the facts in particular cases, upon proof of which must of course depend, in part, the decision to be finally rendered, let the construction of the law be what it may. But in cases of controversy in regard to the law, its construction is one step, and, it may be, a very important one, in the determination of the cause, and if a Judge may, with propriety, in advance of his election, pledge himself as to this step, why may he not, with equal propriety, so pledge himself in regard to all the other steps in the cause? Where shall he stop? Might he not, following this principle, promise to believe this witness and to disbelieve the other?

If I may properly answer these questions, why shall I not, if required by saloon-keepers or temperance men, or other classes of community affected by particular laws, give them my construction of the laws in which they feel interested most warmly?

If the principle shall be adopted where classes of community feel an interest, why shall it not also apply to individual cases, and thus render it proper and right for every one, with a present or prospective law-suit, to have a pledge how his case shall be decided before he casts his vote for Judge?

Would any one doubt that opinions thus given would be mere bribes for votes? Can any one doubt that, if such a practice shall be adopted, it will tend to destroy all faith in courts, and to establish anarchy in the place of law and order?

In conclusion, permit me to say, I did not seek this candidacy. In accepting it I yielded more to the solicitations of my too partial friends than to my own inclination or judgment. I sincerely distrust my ability to fill the place as my professional pride impels me to desire that, if elected, it should be filled. To my mind, the honor of the position depends entirely upon the manner in which it is attained and its duties are discharged.

If I shall be elected, it must be as a free man, with liberty to act in accordance with the convictions of my judgment, and the dictates of my conscience. I will not be a Judge to register the predetermined decrees of either corporations or individuals.

I am, with respect, &c.,

JOHN SCHOLFIELD.

#### Ex-Gov. Palmer's Opinion of the Character of Chief Justice Lawrence.

GALESBURG, May 14, 1873.

*Editor Register and Republican:*

I have just received from a gentleman living at Springfied the following copy of a letter recently addressed by Gov. Palmer to John H. Bryant, of Princeton, in response to inquiries made by Mr. Bryant of Gov. Palmer as to the latter's opinion of the fitness of Judge Lawrence for the position he now occupies on the Supreme Bench, in so far as his sympathies may relate to the contest now pending between the farmers and the railroad monopolies. Gov. Palmer authorizes the publication of the letter.

BENJ. LOMBARD, JR.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3, 1873.

*Hon. John H. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.*

MY DEAR SIR:—While investigating a question to-day my attention was accidentally attracted to the case of Chicago & N. W. Railroad Company vs. The People, reported in the 56th volume, Illinois Reports, and to the opinion of the Court prepared by Chief Justice Lawrence, and upon reading the opinion was satisfied that it affords a better answer to the question you asked me yesterday afternoon than I can furnish in any other way.

The opinion is exceedingly instructive, and its expressions indicate a spirit in the Judge that I believe you will approve.

I am familiar with the habits of thought of Judge Lawrence, and understand the drift of his political and legal opinions, or, perhaps I ought to say, politico-legal opinions, and it is my deliberate judgment that the friends of real railroad reform can find no man in the State more reliable or useful. He is honest and firm, and would not flatter Neptune for his Trident. He is not the slave of mere precedent, but has a lawyer's veneration for "the ancient ways," and understands, as well as any Judge the State ever had, the admirable flexibility of the principles of our laws, of which it can be said, with a near approach to absolute truth, they have no wrong without a remedy. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

#### Mr. Craig in LaSalle County.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 14, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The Hon. A. M. Craig, nominee of the Princeton Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, was here yesterday, making *personal* inquiries as to that assistance from LaSalle County with reference to which he was so anxious to receive assurance before he accepted the nomination; or, rather, before he announced his acceptance; for the statement is made, upon most reliable authority, that Mr. Gilman, of this place, one of the bogus delegates from LaSalle County to Princeton, in making the nomination, acted advisedly, and that Mr. Craig's acceptance was actually secured before the Convention met. Mr. Gilman will please take the witness-stand.

As far as your correspondent can learn, upon somewhat diligent inquiry, the would-be Judge did not make a very favorable impression.

When a candidate for the high position of Supreme Judge will condescend to travel over the country soliciting votes, and perhaps making pledges, is it not full time that the seal of public condemnation should be set upon him? Should he not be branded as unworthy of the high office which he seeks?

The report comes here from Knox County, in a very direct and reliable shape, that Mr. Craig's "war-record" was so exceedingly bad, that, nine years ago, when he was candidate for Circuit Judge of the Knox County Circuit, it rose up in judgment against him, and effectually compassed his defeat.

His competitor, Judge Thompson, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

At Princeton, Mr. Charles, of Knoxville, was his "next friend," but did not know whether he was a *railroad attorney* or not (?). Perhaps Mr. C. can give us more satisfactory information as to his "war-record," since that record was printed and scattered as thick as falling leaves in autumn, throughout that radical circuit.

As soon as Mr. Gilman has testified, Mr. Charles may take the stand.

LaSalle County will give a good account of herself next month. Lawrence stock is buoyant.

D. W. G.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

### An Interesting Letter from Mr. Chase.

*From the New York Sun.*

The following letter, written by the late Chief Justice Chase more than twenty years ago, has never before been published. It was written under the following circumstances: In 1852, the Free-Soil party, or Free Democracy, as Mr. Chase preferred to call it, though it had fallen away a good deal in strength since 1848, when it ran Van Buren and Adams for President and Vice-President, was still formidable in New England, New York, and Ohio, was thoroughly organized, and was represented in the Senate by Chase, Hale, and Sumner, and in the House of Representatives by Horace Mann, Charles Allen, J. R. Giddings, and other men of ability. The great body of the party were firm in their adherence to the policy of a third party, which, as they expected, and as really happened, three years later, resulted in driving one of the compromising parties from the field, and the erection of a great Anti-Slavery party upon its ruins. But some of the Free-Soil leaders, in their anxiety to beat Pierce, the candidate of the ultra slave-holders, were inclined to support Scott as a choice of evils. Among those were Charles Francis Adams and John P. Hale. Hale was then in his prime and very popular with his party, several of whose local conventions had already designated him as the candidate for President, to be nominated by the Free-Soil National Convention, called to meet at Pittsburgh, Aug. 11, 1852. It was indeed the general expectation that he would be the candidate. A week or two before the Convention met, however, he wrote to the editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*, at that time the leading Free-Soil journal of New England, declining in advance the nomination.

In this contingency the thoughts of the Free-Soilers naturally began to turn to Mr. Chase as a candidate. The editor of the *Commonwealth* was strongly opposed to this change of candidates, on the ground that it would be construed as a sign of wavering in the party, and wrote to Mr. Chase urging him not to stand, and expressing a conviction that Hale would ultimately consent to be a candidate. To this letter the one we publish below was Mr. Chase's reply. The result of the matter was that Mr. Hale was nominated by the Pittsburgh Convention, that after some hesitation he accepted the nomination, and was supported by about 160,000 voters, who three years later formed the nucleus of the present Republican party.

MR. CHASE'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: You are perfectly right in your views. Hale should be and must be the nominee. Had the anti-slavery movement, naturally and without force, *directed itself* toward me, I should not have thought myself at liberty to decline the nomination, though, on many accounts, it would have been by no means desirable to me. Naturally, without constraint, the regards and expectations of the friends of freedom, now to rally, I hope, as the Independent Democracy, have gathered around Hale, and he cannot decline without serious injury both to himself and the cause. It will never do to shape our movement for the purpose of defeating particular candidates. We must organize it on right principles, give it all the strength we can, and let the consequences fall where they may. I was at first inclined to Hale's idea that the defeat of the nominees of the compromise Democracy should be among our distinct aims; but further reflection on existing circumstances has satisfied me that this is a wrong view. Indeed, I do not permit my name to be used for such a purpose without exposing myself to misconstructions, which would be fatal to my usefulness to the cause of freedom. I must make it apparent to my Democratic friends in Ohio that I act upon principle, and that whatever injuries may befall their organization are justly chargeable upon the Convention, which dishonored the platform of the Ohio Democracy at Baltimore, and not upon me who still upholds it. This would be apparent, if, in the *natural* course of events, I should receive the Pittsburgh nomination; but it would be quite otherwise should I receive that nomination under existing circumstances, Hale being set aside, though the natural candidate, for the sole reason that it is expedient to take one more acceptable to the Democrats, and less acceptable to the Whigs for the sake of defeating Pierce and electing Scott. All my feelings and principles are against any such arrangement. What I do must be done openly, directly, and carry its own reason upon the face of the action, and that reason must be such as to satisfy my own sense of honor and right.

Hale must submit to the unanimous and spontaneous impulse which demands his nomination. He must not undertake to be wiser than events, for Providence is the author of events. Let Spalding or Blakey be candidate for Vice-President. The other men named are all good and true. Giddings is the hero of our cause, and Lewis, able and faithful, is every way worthy. But, under existing circumstances, the considerations which point to Hale for President point to a recent Democrat for Vice-President.

A number of us have put our heads together, and have prepared a series of resolutions perfectly acceptable to Giddings, Townshend, Durkee, and myself. Sumner concurs in the principles, but was not present when the resolutions were read last night. They are formed on the basis of the Buffalo resolutions and the Massachusetts platform lately adopted. If Wilson has not prepared anything more satisfactory, I hope these resolutions may be adopted.

If Hale persists in declining, how would Bradford R. Wood and Samuel Lewis answer? or J. R. Giddings and Minthorne Tompkins?

Rantoul, I grieve to say, is dangerously ill. May God restore him. His death would be a fearful loss to our cause.* Yours truly and faithfully,

S. P. CHASE.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq.

* Rantoul died on this day the letter was written.—ED. SUN.

#### Independent Journalism.

*From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.*

Last summer and fall our great newspapers in four different States tried an experiment. They broke loose from the party which they had supported for many years, which they had helped to found and to continue in power year after year, denounced the abuses of that party, exposed the crimes of its leaders, formed another party, and faithfully supported its candidates until they met defeat at the polls, and ever since that time have continued to stand on the side of justice and good government. The papers to which we refer are the New York *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. These newspapers, by their manly course, crowned the journalism of their day and generation with never-fading glory. They taught a lesson to young journalists that will never be forgotten, and that is priceless. They set on foot a revolution in journalism that will "never go backward." They have proved that no newspaper can be injured by boldly speaking the truth and fighting for it. The position of each and all of them is undoubtedly easier to-day than it has ever been. No galling yoke frets the shoulder, no party lash cracks about their ears. Undoubtedly the directors of all these newspapers felt that the experiment they were trying was a dangerous one. If they did, their boldness is all the more praiseworthy. If they did not, their foresight is indeed marvelous to contemplate. If they have been injured by the course they have taken, the injury is surely not discernible by outsiders. They all seem, by any tests we can apply, to be as prosperous as ever. And the New York *Tribune's* is a very strong case, showing that a newspaper loses nothing by being honest, and bold in its honesty. It had the misfortune—supposed to be vital at one time—to lose by death its founder and editor, the man who was believed by many to be the *Tribune*. Yet when Mr. Greeley, harassed and worn to death by betrayal at the hands of a race that he, more than any other, had lifted out of slavery, and by politicians whom he had made to be all that they were, dropped out of the *Tribune*, other men stepped in his place, and who, to-day, can see any evidence that the *Tribune* is decaying, or that it is not as prosperous as at any time since its foundation?

## THE IOWA TRAGEDY.

### Further Particulars of the Wallingford Suicides—200,000 Acres of Land Sold on Forged Deeds—Statement of the Wallingfords.

The Van Buren County (Iowa) *Democrat* gives particulars of the suicides of the Wallingfords at Bonaparte. It is estimated that 200,000 acres of land in Iowa have been sold on forged deeds.

The editor of the *Democrat* visited the scene of the tragedy, and says of it:

"The house is large, well-furnished, and everything around it and the premises in the best of repair. The suicide was committed in the bedroom in which the deceased usually slept; the bodies lay in bed in their usual night-robes. Both lay with their hands crossed over their breasts, and both were in precisely the same positions. There was no distortion of features, the eyes were closed, and the bodies had the appearance of having been laid out for the grave."

The following is the dying statement of the parties. The signatures were both in Wallingford's handwriting:

"*May* 8, 1873.—For the benefit of my friends, I write these lines, as my wife and myself have come to the conclusion to bid farewell to this world of sin and sorrow:

"The cause of this was brought about by a den of thieves, and as I am now going to leave all behind, I will give a list of them as far as I know them. The leaders are William Rhodes and John Rhodes, and the rest are George Rhodes, and James is the advisor. The old man Boseberry and all his boys, Scott at Belfast. George Ball is the man that sold the Shane land. George Rhodes got him to do it. These statements are true. I was drawn into the first by George Rhodes and by John with the promise that they would take Monjar and his girl away and clear me. Tell Mr. South that George Rhodes got his two plows and blind money. I saw them at his house. Bill Rhodes made the Shane deed—got the seal at Sharp's office. Creasp's deed was made by George Ball in Warsaw all right. This is the man, J. H. Baker. He killed a girl in Clark County, Mo. This is the first bad deed that I ever was brought into, thank God. I never seduced Monjar's girl Hattie.

"H. WALLINGFORD,
"SARAH WALLINGFORD."

The *Democrat* gives the following biographical sketch of the victims of the tragedy:

"Harrison Wallingford, the principal in this tragedy, was at the time of his death 53 years old, and was born near Washington, Kentucky. He left Kentucky with his step-father when quite young, and removed to near Monmouth, Ill. At an early age he ran away from his home, went to Keokuk, and worked some time in towing keel-boats over the rapids. He went back to Monmouth, married, and removed to Des Moines County in this State, where his wife died, and he was married a second time to Miss Sarah B. Hillman, and soon after moved back to Monmouth. From there he removed to Mt. Pleasant, lived there about a year, and then removed to this county, where he has resided for the past six years. He was a man of some means, had 240 acres of excellent land on his home farm, and 170 acres near by, and was probably worth $15,000 or $20,000.

"Mrs. Wallingford was the sister of S. B. Hillman, Esq., of this county, and is said to have been a fine woman,—rather superior woman,—and was respected by everybody. They also had a very fine family of three boys and one daughter,—the two oldest of whom are married."

The Dubuque *Times* says:

"The mystery connected with the death of Mrs. Wallingford is still unsolved. She is said to have been a woman of excellent character, a favorite in her neighborhood, and a woman of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. She had not lived happily with her husband, who was a coarse, rough man, and dissolute in his habits. The "Monjar girl" was one who had brought suit against him for seduction, which he compromised. It is thought by some that Wallingford had made a confession of his misdeeds to his wife, and that they had mutually agreed to suicide. Others suppose that he administered a deadly drug to her without her knowledge, and then drank the fatal cup himself."

## WAR IN AFRICA.

### Ashantees vs. Fantis—A Lively Fight.

*From the London Standard, April 23.*

The Ashantee war is developing itself. At the time of the dispatch of the mail the Ashantees, 30,000 in number, were within twenty miles of Cape Coast Castle. It will be seen, therefore, that, as we stated on a previous occasion, the strength of the invading force has been largely overestimated. Still, the presence so near to our statements of even 30,000 of the most formidable of the tribes of Western Africa, acting in unison and obeying implicitly all the orders of the commanders set over them by their despotic rulers, constitute no mean danger. Fortunately, the first rush of the enemy has been checked, so that, if the British authorities possess the slightest prudence and energy, the settlement itself will have been rendered impregnable. Unless, however, the administrator of Cape Coast displays a considerable increase of enterprise, the tribes who are unfortunate enough to be under our nominal protection will be, for the time at all events, ruined. These are numerically strong, and apparently brave, but, owing to want of ammunition and arms,—which, though repeatedly requested from the colonial authorities, have not been supplied to them,—and to the fact that they are led by half a dozen different Kings, they have small chance against the Ashantees, who obey the orders of a single chief. The campaign began in earnest on the 10th March, on which day the Fantis—the name given to the various tribes inhabiting the district around the Gold Coast settlements—were attacked by the Ashantee army. The forces on either side were about 30,000 men. It was, however, to the disadvantage of the Fantis that they consisted of a large number of tribes, each tribe being accompanied by its King, who exercised a more or less independent command. It is true that there is a nominal King-President, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Quasie Adoo, but he seems to have claimed no supremacy over his brother sovereigns. The tactics were apparently very simple, and consisted in steady firing to the front on each side, without any attempt to manœuvre. After several hours of furious fighting, the right wing of the Ashantee army was driven off the field, and that flank thus exposed to be turned. At that critical moment a message was sent to Lieut. Hopkins, of the Second West India Regiment, commanding a body of armed Houssa Police, only a mile or two distant from the spot where the battle was being fought. He was entreated to come to the succor of the Fantis; but, though personally anxious to comply with the request, he was unable to do so. The reason is curious enough. He had received strict orders to give nothing more than moral support to our ironically termed protected allies, whatever might be their strait. Thus left to their own resources, the Fantis, finding their powder fail, began to retreat about 7 a. m., after some eight hours' fighting. They must have inspired the foe with respect and have fallen back in good order, for the Ashantees never attempted to pursue them. Really, the battle, which was fought at a place called Yankumassie, twenty miles from Cape Coast Castle, was creditable to both sides. The number of killed and wounded also lifts it far above contempt, the loss of the Ashantees being estimated at 2,000, and that of the Fantis, who were on the defensive, at about 1,000.

## THOSE SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

### The Other Side of the Case—Mr. Walker's Statement.

### His Various Interviews with Mr. Flanders About the Plans.

### The Sleeve-Buttons Unfit to Grace the Cuffs of a Well-Regulated City Editor.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. W. S. Walker, city editor of the *Times*, yesterday, for the purpose of learning what he had to say in reference to the case of Burling & Adler's plan for the new Court-House vs. a pair of gold sleeve-buttons and studs. Mr. Walker believes injustice was done him in the article in Friday's TRIBUNE, and, having been assured that all he had to say would be published, he made the following

STATEMENT:

I received three or four notes from Mr. Flanders, in which he stated that he was working in the interest of Burling & Adler, and wanted to know if I could appoint a time to dine with him. They were brought by a boy, and I sent a verbal reply, telling him I hadn't time. Finally Flanders came up to see me one day, introducing himself, and saying that he had had considerable experience with newspaper work; had been agent for

THE KATIE PUTNAM TROUPE,

and understood how newspapers were run. I told him that, if his statement was true, he had knowledge that required many years of experience to obtain. He asked me if I would go to dinner with him. I told him I could not, and he wanted me to make an appointment. I did not do it, but subsequently, when going down-stairs, he accosted me, and

WE WENT OVER TO ISAACH'S.

I didn't eat much, as it was not my time for lunching. He opened the conversation by saying that he was with Burling & Adler; that their plan was an excellent one, and was going to be accepted. I told him I thought it was very commonplace, and he said, "When you go down into the interior it will strike the Committee very favorably. He said that Burling & Adler were among the oldest architects in the city, and could bring any amount of influence, and even if their plan should be rejected by the Committee they could put it through the Common Council all right; that Burling—I think it was Burling, but one or the other of the firm—had lived in the city twenty years, and had any number of friends, some of whom were on the Committee and would

FIX IT WITH THEM;

that he [Flanders] had been around to the other newspapers, and intended to fix it with them. Of course, as a journalist, I tried to draw him out and learn what he had to say. When he got through talking I bid him good-bye, and he said he would come and see me again. A few days afterwards I received a package, opened it, and found it contained a set of sleeve-buttons and studs, very costly, but of an abominable and outrageous design. There was nothing artistic or beautiful about them—something similar to what

A JOCKEY OR A GAMBLER

would wear—evidently costing $50 or $60. I wrapped them up in a piece of paper in the presence of witnesses, sealed and put my name upon it, and had the parcel locked up in the safe at the Briggs House, where I board. There it remained until Wednesday morning last, when the article referred to in THE TRIBUNE appeared. Upon the receipt of the package I immediately

INSTITUTED INQUIRIES,

to learn what I could of the intentions of the donors. I found that they had been to prominent architects in the city,—men who have no plans on exhibition, but are influential,—and tried to get them to work for their plan; that one member of the firm had the reputation of being a first-class schemer. I intended to have the article published on Wednesday prepared a week before, but, as the Committee met that morning, I thought it was an appropriate time to get it before them. It was written by a reporter, my contribution consisting of only the paragraph about the jewelry. As far as any conversation is concerned with Flanders, that I would wait for something, that is an

OUT-AND-OUT LIE.

I never said anything like that, or anything that could be construed into meaning it. The next morning after the publication of the article, Adler came in, and said, "I understand you have something for me?" Said I, "Yes; do you wish it now?" He said he did, and asked who sent it to me. I told him one of his employes, Mr. Flanders. He then said, "I don't want it; you had better send it to him," and immediately backed out of the door. He wasn't in the office over a minute. About an hour afterwards, — the boy had time to see him,—Flanders came in, and said, "Now I will take that jewelry." I told him "Very well," and wrote a note and gave it to one of the reporters, requesting him to deliver it to the clerk at the Briggs House. While he was absent

I TALKED TO FLANDERS.

In two or three minutes the reporter returned with the package, and in his presence I opened it and saw the jewelry was there—new and bright. I handed it to Flanders, and he said "I have been very indiscreet; I am ruined for life." Said I, "you are a foolish youth to talk about being ruined. Profit by this mistake, and don't imagine again that you can buy the newspapers—don't attempt

TO BUY UP A NEWSPAPER

in any such under-handed way. Then he said "I hope you will be so generous as not to publish my name in connection with the transaction." I assured him that the *Times* did not wish to do him any injury; that his name would not be mentioned. Then he asked me for the letter, demanding that I should give it to him, saying, "You have got it and can injure me for life; you can ruin my reputation." I told him that a letter addressed to me was my private property, and he could not have it. He wanted me to send it round to him, but I told him if he lived a thousand years he would not get it. I learned that he bought the jewelry from Giles Bros. It was sent to me about two weeks after the publication of the notice which slightly commended Burling & Adler's plan. This notice was among fifteen or twenty others, some of which were as favorably noticed as it was. If we have praised the plan,

THE FILES OF THE "TIMES"

are the best proof of the fact that we have praised it no more than at least a dozen other plans. All the remarks about the plans have been in the line of general news, made by reporters, sometimes necessarily hasty. The first detailed mention of Burling & Adler's plan which ever appeared in the *Times* appeared last Wednesday morning, when it was stated that there seemed to be some rascality connected with the thing. I know from the appearance of Flanders, from his conversation, and from the style of the letter that he wrote me, that it was impossible for him to have written the letters published in THE TRIBUNE. They were evidently

THE WORK OF MR. ADLER.

I cannot imagine anything more absurd than an employe going round purchasing jewelry and giving it out clandestinely to people in order to influence them in behalf of his employers without saying anything to them about it.

MR. WALKER

disclaimed any knowledge of the unknown man who called on Burling & Adler, and requested them to pool $500 to advance their interests.

## FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 15, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Your correspondence from here, of April 24, in regard to nursery-stock being killed by the severe winter, leaves a bad impression in the minds of some, and, if you please, I would like you to say that I am one of those nurserymen who have not suffered one dollar by the cold of the past winter, and my stock never looked more healthy, and I have plenty of trees for fall setting. Our peach trees will not fruit this year, and some old trees are partially killed. My pear orchard is in full blossom, and apple trees are in good condition for a good crop. Grape vines uncovered are badly killed, and only a partial crop may be expected. Farmers are very much behind in spring crops. Grass and wheat looks well. Yours truly,

ISAAC C. MOTT.

#### A Fishy Snake-Story.

*From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

A young man, while herding stock, a few day ago, on the reclaimed tule lands in Sutter Country, belonging to W. H. Parks and others, met with a singular and unpleasant incident. The man, while watching his flocks by day, lay down upon the grass, and soon fell asleep, while basking in the sunshine. Like many others, while sleeping, our hero opened his mouth, and it is supposed that on this occasion the aperture was at its fullest extent. While thus slumbering in the arms of Morpheus, and may be dreaming of many lambs and the low price of wool, he was suddenly awakened by a strangling sensation, and making a grasp with his right hand at his mouth, he caught the tail end of the snake, and his grip was so firm that the body of the reptile was torn asunder—the forward half going down into the man's stomach, and the latter half hauled out and held up to the view of the frightened herder. We understand that the reptile was only a small snake of the grass species, and perfectly harmless, whether on the outside or inside of a man's stomach. But snakes, after all, may not be considered the most epicurean dish for a cold lunch.

## THE WIRTHS-VEREIN.

### Meeting of the Saloon-Keepers' Union Yesterday Afternoon.

A meeting of the members of the Wirths-Verein, or Saloon-Keepers' Union of Chicago, was held yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Swiss Maennerchor, No. 45 North Clark street. About 200 persons were present, who, while waiting to be called to order, discussed Mr. Hesing's "new departure," being unanimous in its support, and also paid up their monthly dues to the Treasurer. Mr. Peter Mueller presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the question of their adoption led to a long and constitutional discussion by Mr. Metz and others, as to the power of less than a quorum to do business, pass resolutions, etc. It was decided that while it was not constitutional, yet it was necessary, and, therefore, proper.

Several persons were nominated for membership. Among them was a harmless soda-water manufacturer. They were all elected.

The Committee appointed to wait on the brewers reported that they had been very well received by those they had visited, and should get some money out of them. Some of the soda-water people had promised to join. They had also visited the liquor-dealers.

The Committee appointed to pick out a lawyer to do the legal business of the Union reported they had not yet arrived at a conclusion.

Mr. Hutchinson, as a representative of the soda-water men, said they had decided to join the Union.

The Chair exhorted the members to unity. It was the common cause of saloon-keepers, brewers, etc., they were fighting for.

Wr. William Seyboldt sent in his resignation. It was accepted, and it was resolved that he should never, never more be admitted to membership.

The next order of business consisted of propositions tending to advance the interests of the Union. It was suggested that they had better wait till they had gotten a lawyer, and take his advice as to the best course to be pursued. Mr. Metz wanted a remodeling of the Constitution, in order to supply certain deficiencies in that instrument, and wished a committee appointed for that purpose. Others merely wanted a lawyer, in order to know whether they were to shut or open on Sunday. The amendment of the Constitution was not so essential.

Mr. Schmidt spoke of the new movement which had started in the Seventeenth Ward, and was spreading to the others, and would soon have its Central Committee. It was an organization which would embrace all nationalities, and which they must aid all they could. So far as their own special organization went, they must follow the advice of their lawyer implicitly.

The Chair called attention to the necessity for money, if they wanted to accomplish anything; without money, nothing. Their motto must be, "Unity and Money."

Mr. Hottke, a weiss-beer brewer, made a speech, also urging unity in their task of removing the yoke which now weighed on their necks.

He not being a member, some one reminded him of the impending election, and urged him to join so as to help with money.

He agreed to go with them hand in hand.

The bonds of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were submitted, the last being for $20,000, and approved.

A proposition was made to let in people without an initiation fee, but it was strenuously opposed on the ground that money was needed. It is a peculiarity of German meetings that the members can get more excited, and talk more, about unimportant things, than Americans ever dream of doing; consequently, much time and breath were wasted in talking over this and other little points.

In reply to an inquiry, it was stated that the organization was to protect its own members, and those only, against the Sunday law. Those who had not paid could expect nothing.

The meeting then adjourned.

## WELL-PLEASED EXCURSIONISTS.

The Board of Education of Hamilton, Ohio, accompanied by the Superintendent of Schools, registered at the Sherman House, Thursday morning, and since that time have given the Chicago public schools and school buildings a close inspection. They expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit and the courtesy and attention shown them by the members of our Board of Education. They left for home last evening, and before their departure held a meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Education, the Superintendent and teachers of the public schools of Chicago, for their kindness in affording us every facility for a thorough inspection of the schools under their charge.

JACOB MATTHIAS, President,
L. B. DE LA COURT, Secretary,
W. W. CALDWELL, Treasurer,
C. B. GOODMAN,
HENRY DILG,
C. MARKT,
Members of the Board of Education, Hamilton, O.
ALSTON ELLIS, Superintendent of Schools.
JAMES MCMAKEN, Correspondent Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*.

#### Honey-Bees by Mail.

*Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.*

A strange question is now before the Post-Office Department awaiting a decision from the Postmaster-General. A man in Massachusetts has invented a cage composed of wood and wire netting to send honey-bees through the mails. The trap is a block of wood about six inches long and two inches wide by an inch deep; in this three large holes are bored nearly through, and the under side is covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen-bee, are placed in each compartment, and are introduced through a hole in the side of the block, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The Postmasters and clerks object to these packages, for the alleged reason that the honey soaks through the paper placed over the holes, and daubs other mail matter in contact, and besides, as one Postmaster complained, "the clerks in his office did not get through examining and studying the contrivance until the bees stung every one of them, and, in showing them how it was made and how to handle it without injury, the blasted things stung him, too." Acting-Assistant Postmaster-Gen. Marr, several weeks since, decided that these packages could not be admitted to the mails, upon the ground that they injured other mail matter; but Gen. B. F. Butler, as attorney for the inventor, appealed the case to the Postmaster-General, and the latter is now deliberating what disposition shall be made of the matter.

#### "The Last Male Member of the Family Killed."

*From the Hot Springs (Ark.) Courier.*

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Polk County that John Flynn, the last male member of the family, is killed. It will be recollected that about one year ago a trouble arose between the Wimberlys and Flynns about a horse-race; that is, one of the Wimberlys whipped one of the Flynns at the race, and the next day two of the Flynns—father and son, the former an ex-Sheriff and the latter then acting Sheriff—went to Wimberlys house and shot at Wimberly. Wimberly returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, Sr., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns were opposed to his selling the property, and shot Blackwell. The Flynns were then arrested, and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the court-house. John Flynn, the last one, broke jail about Christmas, and had been lying around and making trips back and forth to the Indian nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighborhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of him. They came upon him about daylight last Sunday morning. He drew his weapons and made fight, when the posse fired upon him, shooting him through the body and through the head.

## THE COURTS.

### The Brandt Case Again---Its Progress Yesterday.

### Trouble in a Wabash Avenue Boarding-House.

### The Bostwick-Hess and Vail-Iglehart Lands Suits.

### Bankruptcy Matters---Criminal Court Trials, New Suits, Etc.

The Brandt case came on for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond. It will be remembered that, by direction of the Court, a bill in chancery was filed by the Assignee in bankruptcy of Ernst Brandt, to test the validity of the conveyance of the real estate by Brandt to his wife. The testimony already taken in the bankruptcy proceedings was, by order of the Court, made testimony in the chancery suit. The bill, of which a summary has already been given in THE TRIBUNE, claims substantially that the conveyance was in fraud of creditors, being made while Brandt was indebted, or in contemplation of becoming indebted; the property being described as "Lot 133 of N. W. ¼ of Lot 12, Ogden's Addition to Chicago;" when, in fact, there is no such lot. The answer substantially denies that Brandt was owing anything at the time of the conveyance, or intended to incur future indebtedness; admits that the conveyance was voluntary, without money consideration, but says that all the debts now existing were contracted nearly a year after the conveyance, and that the creditors cannot attack the transfer. The answer also says that there was a mistake in the description,—the property is "N. W. ¼ of Lot 12," and the street number is 133 Milwaukee avenue, and it was intended to put the street number on the deed instead of lot 133, and claims that this Assignee is not in position to take advantage of such mistakes.

After the reading of the bill, Assignee's counsel proceeded to read the depositions of several witnesses, taken before the Register in Bankruptcy, to sustain the allegations of the bill. Among them were those of Mr. Ames, of Ames, Sherman & Co., Mr. Sweet, of Sweet, Dempster & Co., and representation of Eddy, Hawey & Carter and of other wholesale fur and hat dealers, creditors of Brandt. The testimony was principally as to Brandt's indebtedness, and to statements of his, since the conveyance to his wife, that he was the owner of the real estate, and that it was free and clear, etc.; and that they sold goods to them on the credit of that property. The counsel for the defendant objected on the ground that statements made by him, after the conveyance, and not in the presence of his wife, were inadmissible to affect her title to the property, but the Court ruled that the evidence be received, subject to the objection, the question of its admissibility to be raised on the final argument. Further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. Assistant United States Attorney Boutelle and Homer Cook appeared for the Assignee, and John W. Ela and J. M. Burrows for the defendant.

TROUBLE IN A WABASH AVENUE BOARDING-HOUSE.

Lydia Couchlin files her bill in the Circuit Court against Michael B. McDonough. Complainant avers that she is in possession of No. 594 Wabash avenue, at a rent of $1,200 per annum; that she paid rent until the 1st of May inst.; that the premises are owned by one Averill, and by him leased for a term of years to one E. L. Brand; that complainant occupies the premises as a private boarding-house, and has furnished them handsomely; that on Saturday last one Michael McDonough, without any authority, took possession of the house, together with one Peter Bellis, which two worthies stayed at the house until 8 o'clock in the evening, when McDonough departed, leaving Bellis to remain in possession; that on Monday morning last McDonough returned, demanding admittance, which was refused, when he began breaking his way in, but was repelled by one of the boarders; that on the same day the wily McDonough instigated one Peter Martin to falsely pretend that he wanted board for himself and wife, which Martin did, soliciting an interview with complainant, by which means he found admittance, whereupon McDonough rang the bell, and, notwithstanding complainant's resistance, thrust himself into the house; that the three intruders kept up loud talking all night long, to the disgust of the boarders; that on Thursday morning Bellis demanded breakfast from complainant's cook, who resisted his demand, whereupon Bellis drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the cook, who immediately kicked him out of the house. McDonough was out at the time, and the two attempted to regain an entrance by means of chisels, hatchets, and hammers, but the cook again came to the front and repelled them. The boarding-house is still in a state of siege, and, to put an end thereto, complainant files her bill and petitions for a capias by which her two obnoxious and non-paying boarders may be arrested and held to answer for their alleged misdeeds.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Jacob Lewis, a bankrupt, on his petition for discharge, an order was issued for a hearing, and a meeting of the creditors of the estate on June 26, before Register Hibbard.

Joseph E. Wight et al. were adjudicated bankrupts by default; warrant returnable before Register Hibbard June 16 next.

In the matter of Cyrus Coan, Alvin R. Burdick, and Francis Holborn, on the petition of the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, Ohio, a rule to show cause was entered and issued, and provisional warrant of seizure was also issued. The insolvents have been doing business in Chicago under the name of the American Billiard Cue Company, at No. 1015 State street.

In the matter of the Lamar Insurance Company it is stipulated between the creditors and respondent that the proper charges of the petitioning creditors shall be submitted to and determined by the Court.

In the case of the Commercial Insurance Company, G. Spruance, one of the Directors, was examined and testified that he held 200 shares of the stock at the time of the fire; that he at present holds about $2,100 of the assets of the Company, which he collected on account of a policy of insurance of some Ohio Company, received as a compromise for $5,000. The $2,100 odd Mr. Spruance was ready to pay over upon an order from the United States.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The case of People ex rel. Calver v. Fulton came up before Judge Tree yesterday morning, on a motion to amend the information. The amendment, which was merely a technical alteration, was allowed to be made.

David Mitchell pleaded guilty to stealing a coat from a fellow-boarder, and was remanded for sentence. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Gool, who was charged with breaking the head of a negro named Joan Alexander, with a shovel. Gool married a mulatto, and the trouble arose from the very-pointed attention which Alexander paid Mrs. Gool.

A habeas corpus case came up in People ex rel. Wilsdom v. Sheriff Bradley. Wilsdom was detained in jail on a charge of bastardy. The information was lodged against him some time since, and a warrant for his arrest was got out. The prosecutrix followed him to New York, arriving there just too late, as Wilsdom had left for Chicago. Here she was confined, and so was Wilsdom as soon as he got to Chicago, where Bradley got hold of him. He got a writ of habeas corpus, but the facts of the case showing that the prosecutrix would be on hand to prosecute very shortly, he was remanded.

In the case of the People v. Vennegas, no witness appearing for the prosecution, defendant was discharged. Vennegas was charged with stabbing a companion, who had broken a lager-beer glass upon his skull.

Levi P. Wright yesterday filed his plea in the Klokke case, reciting no facts in the case which are not already known to the public.

George Wilson, one of the St. Louis picture robbers, was brought before Judge Tree on a writ of habeas corpus. After a brief examination as to the evidence in the case, the Court remanded him for removal to St. Louis, whither he was to be taken last night.

Twenty-five prisoners were arraigned, only four of whom pleaded guilty. The cases ranged from the pettiest of petty larceny to the most aggravated of aggravated assaults, a remarkable feature in the gang of prisoners being a large number of small boys who are charged with serious offenses.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

For the last two days the attention of Judge Williams has been taken up with the case of Mrs. Cornelia Russell v. The Calumet & Chicago Canal Dock Company. Plaintiff sued to recover $50,000 dower on certain 500 acres of land held by the Company. The case was concluded yesterday, when the Court decided in favor of plaintiff.

In the case of Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Company, by the request of Dennison, Master, and agreement of complainant's solicitors, F. E. Hall was appointed Special Master to take proofs during the sickness of Dennison.

All the actions brought by the Northwestern German Mutual Insurance Company against its policy-holders, and therefore stockholders, have been dismissed. It appears that the assessment made by the Company against its stockholders was illegal, inasmuch as it was made to cover only a portion of the stockholders. This matter they will amend by making a general assessment, and will then proceed with a general litigation against policy-holders.

The County Court will resume operations this morning, after a very healthy holiday, which the officials have enjoyed heartily.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee to the estate of Harry Hubbard, a bankrupt, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, against Mary Hubbard. Complainant avers that Hubbard was adjudicated a bankrupt on the 16th December, 1872, and that on the 1st day of October in the same year he delivered to his wife, the defendant, a deed of forty-two lots of land for the nominal sum of $1,500; that the action was done with the intent of defrauding his creditors, Hubbard being insolvent at the time.

Agnes and Alexander Stevenson file a bill in the United States District Court against the schooner Lucy Graham. Complainants aver that they shipped at Squaw Island, Lake Michigan, for Chicago, 216 packages of fish, agreeing to pay for the carriage thereof at the rate of 45 cents per package, but that they cannot now obtain delivery of the fish, although the vessel is in port. They claim $1,188 damages.

J. C. Hilton has entered his bond for costs in his action in bankruptcy against the Great Western Telegraph Company.

The case of Vail v. Iglehart was before Judge Gary yesterday afternoon. The examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed.

The Bostwick-Hess case came up in Judge Gary's Court on a motion by defendants to dismiss the amended bill, on the ground that new matter had been introduced therein that was not in the original. Arguments were heard on both sides, the Court finally taking the matter under advisement.

The whilom somewhat celebrated case of James E. Tyler v. The Western Union Telegraph Company, has been restored to the Superior Court on a mandate of the Supreme Court.

Charles W. Partridge brings suit in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, against J. M. Martin; damages, $5,000.

Martin Murphy sues Daniel Reed and James Dawson in the Superior Court, in assumpsit; damages, $2,000. John D. Hummell and John McLaughlin bring similar suits against the same parties for $1,000 each.

George F. Lotz et al. sues Samuel S. and Benjamin B. Gardner, in the Superior Court, in assumpsit for $2,000 damages.

In the Circuit Court Obadiah Jackson files a precipe in assumpsit against the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, laying damages at the modest sum of $15,000.

Ezra J. Warner files an affidavit in the Circuit Court that Albert Porter, Albert A. Sprague, and Ezra J. Warner are indebted to him in the sum of $217.15, and that Porter has recently absconded from the city after having during the past two years carefully concealed all his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. To the end that complainant may realize upon whatever of Porter's property may be attainable, he takes out a writ of attachment against him.

James R. McKay asks in the Superior Court for a writ of attachment against Eliza Reineman. Complainant testifies that the defendant is indorser on a note of $4,644.58, made by Munn & Scott, who are now bankrupts, and that the defendant is not a resident, but lives somewhere in the Empire of Germany.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,966—Henry Rehwoldt v. Alexander Bateson; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,967—Albert H. Sprague et al. v. Albert Porter; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,968 to 6,972—Appeals. 6,973—Lydia A. Conklin v. Michael B. McDonough, Peter Martin, and Peter Bellis; trespass. 6,974—S. Morris Hodges et al. v. Samuel F. Lawrence; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,975—Obadiah Jackson v. Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company; assumpsit, $15,000. 6,976—Same v. Alvekem Barnett, Nathan Zanwacki, and Moses Marks; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,977—Appeal. (*Burnt Records*) 75—Alexander F. Stevenson v. City of Chicago and all whom it may concern; bill to establish and confirm title to the south ½ of Lot 3, of Block 20, in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—Frank Shaffer v. Augustus Richmond and David F. Essenhart; confession of judgment, $45. 43,386—Maurice Raleigh et al. v. Clinton Wade, F. J. Sears, and J. K. Foreman; assumpsit, $500. 43,387—The F. Douglas Manufacturing Company v. David Rankin; assumpsit, $500. 43,388—W. Kabee v. John Cyhlar and Matthew Cyhlar; garnishment, $612.50. 43,389—Caroline v. August Warner; divorce, on ground of desertion. 43,390—James E. Tyler v. Western Union Telegraph Company; restored case on mandate of the Supreme Court. 43,391—Conrad Hoffmann v. R. Spelinger and Bernard and Gertrude Milo; creditor's bill, $166.39. 43,392—Charles W. Partridge et al. v. J. M. Martin; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,393—Charles Fels v. Henry Liebenstein v. Joseph Spiegel; assumpsit, $800. 43,394, 5, 6, 7—Appeals. 43,398—Addes v. Washington Saunders; divorce, on ground of cruelty and desertion. 43,399—James R. McKay v. Eliza Reineman; affidavit in attachment. 43,400—Martin Murphy v. Daniel Reed and James Dawson; assumpsit, $200. 43,401—John D. Hummell v. Same; same, $1,000. 43,402—John McLaughlin v. Same; same, $1,000. 43,403—George F. Lotz et al. v. Samuel S. and Benjamin B. Gardner; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,404—Ezra B. Lincoln v. R. H. Wallace; action in replevin of horse and buggy, harness, etc. 43,405—Same v. same; trespass, $1,250.

### Billiards Extraordinary.

Lovers of the game of billiards are to enjoy a genuine treat this (Saturday) evening—a treat inasmuch as they can witness some of the finest "ball-rolling" by Rhines, Snyder, Boesunger, and Vermeulen, ever seen in this city, at the "opening" of Durr & Dorr's elegant new billiard hall, next door to Myers' Opera-House, No. 71 Monroe street. These gentlemen have spared neither pains nor expense to make this hall one of the most complete and attractive places of its kind in the West. How well they have succeeded may be imagined when such men as the following are entrusted with a *carte blanche* as regards quality if not as to quantity. That on which the most depends in a place of this kind is the manufacturer's name on the table; if they are not of standard make, it is often found to be an up-hill undertaking. It is an undeniable fact that "The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company" plate on these nine superb improved Phelan combination cushion tables in this hall will prove, as it has to thousands of others who have fitted up first-class places, to be more than half the battle for public favor and patronage. The immense factory of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, at the northeast corner of Lake and State streets, is crowded to its utmost to keep pace with the demand for their goods, for all their facilities are much greater than ever before, they now having by far the largest billiard manufactory in the world. Remington, of the well-known importing crockery house of Abram French & Co., No. 337 Wabash avenue, as usual, "did the handsome thing" in furnishing the side-board with glass-ware—and, by the way, who could do it better? The counter and side-board, surmounted with its three immense mirrors, are done in rosewood, ebony, and black walnut and reflect great credit on Mr. H. Curtis, of No. 749 State street, who had the contract. The Metropolitan Sign Painting Co., No. 28 Market street, have produced paintings on the walls that are worthy a higher art than that which fades as easily as does frescoing. That immense street-lamp just over the door, with its ground glass lettering, is only a hint as to what Otis & Wait can do. They are extensive manufacturers, at No. 72 Adams street, of everything in the way of reflectors and lamps, and are now at work on an immense affair for the Jubilee here at the Michigan Southern depot. Mr. E. Baggott, No. 132 Fifth avenue, did the plumbing and gas-fitting in his good, honest style. It is only necessary to add for the lovers of "mixed goods" that Richard Yates presides over this department, while George Jewett is to run the fifteen-ball pool table. If anything else is necessary for the success of this place, it will be found in the fact that both Mr. Durr and Mr. Dorr are gentlemen highly esteemed by many of our business men, with whom they have come in contact during their long residence here.

### The Tremont House Sale.

The Tremont furniture comes under the auctioneer's hammer on Tuesday next. The house will be open to-day and on Monday for the public to inspect the furniture. This house is well furnished; the furniture has been well kept, and is to-day almost as good as new. Mr. Butters, who will wield the hammer, is confident that the whole will be closed on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. We trust that Mr. Drake will not be a heavy loser. He is determined that everything shall go to the highest bidder.

### California Sunday Train.

The Government Overland Mail train will leave Chicago Sunday, May 18, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on the main line, and connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all far West points. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this train.

### By Fire Removed Four Times.

We are now permanent (we hope) where Chas. Gossage & Co. were, No. 237 West Madison street. Our facilities for showing, and experience in buying, warrant us in asking the favors of our old customers, as well as retail buyers generally. J. B. LAMKIN.

### New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

—Science still flourishes. A very scientific physician, of Washington, announces that bald-headed men die young. We never would have thought that bald-headed men had anything to dye. Probably the converse of the statement is true, that people who dye their hair when young are liable to be bald.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Chief Justice Buried--Reminiscences by Collector Barney.

### Mr. Sumner---Epicurus and the Nut-Fed Fowls.

### Caleb Cushing's Book--Past Chief Justices--Mr. Chase's Successor.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1873.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. CHASE

was held on an exceedingly beautiful day, but in the period of recess when the population is reduced to the townspeople, and therefore the procession was mainly small and official. The face of the dead was not disclosed at all,—the reason having been, according to one idea, that the daughters brought the body into the cars to get it out of the rain, contrary to the undertaker's counsel. Therefore the features grew discolored by want of atmosphere to harden them. The Senate-Chamber was filled with people right speedily, and many hundreds could not enter it. Flowers, respect, religious rites, and eulogy, and tears as well, accompanied the ceremonial in the Senate-Chamber. It was the belief and statement of the Methodist clergy, and unquestioned by the family or anybody else, that the Chief Justice was a Methodist by choice. Dr. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, made an eloquent address, very soothing to the minds of the family; and it was quite touching to see the old negroes of the Supreme Court, the gownmen, ushers, and messengers, take up the casket and bear it out.

The funeral procession was wholly of a civil character; the carriages in line were often of a very inappropriate form, and the President and Mr. Fish rode in a high box-wagon, such as we attend races in. At the cemetery, the body was placed under an ivy-mantled chapel, and the ultimate disposition of it is uncertain. Some wish it to remain at Washington, beside Stanton's grave; others want to take it to Columbus.

EX-COLLECTOR BARNEY.

Amongst the pall-bearers of Chief-Justice Chase was Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York during the whole period of Mr. Chase's tenantcy of the Treasury. He was a prominent anti-slavery man, and he turned over to the Government as high as $150,000,000 duties a year. He told me that he was nominated by Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln said at the time: "Gov. Chase, whom do you desire for Collector of New York?"

"I prefer Mr. Barney," said Chase.

"What do you say, Seward?"

"I have no objection to Mr. Barney," said Mr. Seward.

"Then we'll consider that matter fixed," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Barney says he derived from his office no more than the gross sum of $25,000, including fees and forfeitures, and that he had to pay back to politics nearly the whole of this, so that he would have been about as well off without the office.

CHASE AND SUMNER.

The last interview between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chase has been described by Judge Warden, of Ohio, who has been writing the life of the Chief Justice, and it is to be hoped that he will be allowed to go on with it, as he seems to have a just estimate of the man and respect for his character. Chase called on Mr. Sumner two weeks before his death, and the latter returned the visit a few days before the decease. They were always admirers of each other, and this admiration grew into a manly fondness as years and consonant sympathies rolled over them. Mr. Chase felt discouraged at the political condition of the country, and thought that the people were growing careless of their responsibilities, and were submissive, self-indulgent, and without that vigor of purpose and jealousy of liberty and honor which they had shown prior to and during the War. As to affairs in Louisiana, he was shocked to see the success of merely dull usurpation, unrelieved by Congress after patient appeal. The two colleagues of former days then entered into each other's physical ailings, and inquired, in a humorously sad way, about the medicines each was taking. Mr. Sumner told Mr. Chase to send his biographer to him, for he was anxious that the great record of the Chief Justice should be written during his life, and full credit given his character.

THE LATE DIVORCE.

The newspapers have noted with respectful brevity that Mr. Sumner was divorced from his wife the day of Mr. Chase's funeral. The Court and the counsel in Boston were equally delicate and brief, the ground of the divorce being desertion by Mrs. Sumner. There is nothing in this disagreement of the slightest consequence to posterity or the present. It was a match of affection, but both parties were too mature to harmonise, and they consented to count the alliance a mistake, and, after sufficient lapse of time, to have it quietly annulled. Mr. Sumner's father-in-law, Samuel Hooper, Esq., of Boston, has maintained the most intimate relations with Mr. Sumner; and Boutwell, Cushing, and that class of regnant spirits, make the bachelor's hall on Lafayette Square cordial, in despite of Mr. Sumner's unequal health.

THE TURKEY THAT ATE WALNUTS.

One of the most agreeable entertainments of an epicurean kind which is given at Washington is that of Dr. Ninian Pinckney, who stands second on the list of Medical Directors, and is the nephew of William Pinckney and brother of Bishop Pinckney. Dr. Pinckney's quarters are at the Washington Navy Yard, and he is celebrated for feeding turkeys on English walnuts,—administered whole, shell and all, without cracking. A few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of attending a dinner given by this hospitable epicurus to Pay-Director Cunningham. A turkey reposed in the centre of the table, of remarkable size, and of a flavor not equalled by the most delicate capon. Before we put the knife into this dish for Dives, another turkey was brought up to the door, and the process of feeding him was achieved. Fourteen full, large walnuts, whole, were put in the wondering fowl's bill, and slipped down the gullet by the fingers, outside. As the first walnut went down, the turkey looked up with one eye, in a baffled sort of way, as if wondering whether he was assisting at a comedy or going to execution. At the third walnut, he turned up both his eyes, as if now assured that it was not the intention to kill him by starvation. At the fifth walnut, his inquisitiveness was unbounded, and he wore the look of a man who had been reading a thrilling story in the *Ledger*, and had suddenly bumped up upon the words "To be continued in our next." Continued it was; and, after the seventh walnut, Sir Turkey gave up the conundrum, closed his eyes resignedly; and, when the fourteenth walnut had slipped down his gullet, and they were all rattled by the hand, so as to produce from the bird's interior a sound as of a macadamizing job going on there, his expression was plainly to be read: "Gentlemen, you know what this is for, and I presume that your consideration for myself will enable me to reflect upon the performance with the eye of faith."

It takes about three weeks to fatten a turkey in this way, for the animal, unlike the mills of the gods, grinds exceeding small, but very fast. He undergoes considerable digestive wakefulness, but the secretions come to his rescue; the shells are melted down, and the walnuts are assimilated, so that he matures in a fractional part of the life he had been destined to. It seems that this trick had been discovered on the way around Cape Horn, on a certain naval vessel which contained a great many turkeys, and nothing for them to eat. A humorous officer said that, sooner than see his turkeys starve, he would feed them on the table-dessert. A few of the animals died, but the majority survived, and proved to be palatable beyond all previous experience. I mention this matter for the edification of your gourmands in the West, who want to know what a turkey is capable of. Senator Anthony was delighted both with the docility and the delicacy of the respective birds of freedom which had been brought before us. The experiments made with turkeys are said to demonstrate the fact that fourteen walnuts is the limit which a bird can stand, and that less than eight will not produce the flavor attainable. Dr. Pinckney's daughter is a very admirable poetess, and perpetuates in the family the literary talent of William Pinckney,—a man who perhaps resembled Salmon P. Chase in elevation of character, as much as any of Mr. Chase's predecessors.

MR. CALEB CUSHING'S BOOK,

called "The Treaty of Washington," is a proof of his industry, and, as a compact account of the matter in hand, of the decision, and some sketch of the persons surrounding the treaty, will have its value in libraries. Much has been written against Mr. Cushing for his severe arraignment of Sir Alexander Cockburn, nephew of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who ravaged the coasts of the Chesapeake and burnt Washington. There is no good reason why an American historian should not have spoken of this relationship. Certainly his sketch of the present Cockburn very closely tallies with the sketches of Admiral Cockburn written nearly sixty years ago by Jared Sparks, Joseph Gales, and others who had communicated with that drunken English barbarian. Cushing's account of Cockburn appears to be consistent. It certainly will stick longer than the newspaper-notices of Cushing's book.

Mr. Cushing must not be angry if he discovers late in life that his dubious relation to our politics and diplomacy brings upon him some animadversion. A Democrat who followed the star of Slavery as persistently as the Wise Men of the East followed the Star of Bethlehem, and made gifts of frank-incense and myrrh to it when it proposed to be King of our free Territories, his forwardness in the cause of personal government and legal equivocation at Washington diminishes the stature of his later years. There is a story afloat here that Cushing and Bancroft Davis were so tickled with their extravagant rendering of the American case that they had it surreptitiously translated into different languages and disseminated over Europe, to their own confusion,—for their claims for indirect damages were dropped without respect, even by Count Frederic Sclopis, to whom Mr. Cushing dedicates his book, "In testimony of profound respect."

PAST CHIEF JUSTICES.

And here, at Cushing's name, we come to the question of our next Chief Justice. The President, it is said, will make no selection until Congress meets, in December. This will show discretion, if it leads to a selection of the highest class. The United States has been remarkably successful in the line of its chief jurists. Gen. Washington appointed, after the deepest meditation, John Jay, in the year 1789, and associated with him William Cushing, probably a connection of Caleb; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; John Blair, of Virginia; James Iredell, of North Carolina; and John Rutledge, of South Carolina. Four years afterwards, Jay took the responsibility of proving that Citizen Genet had insulted President Washington. Jay retired from the Bench voluntarily, and it is well for people to know who berate Mr. Chase for aspiring to the Chief Magistracy, that Chief Justice Jay was a competitor for Adams' place, and in 1801 he received one vote from Rhode Island. The second nomination for the Chief Justiceship was John Rutledge, who denounced the British treaty, and was therefore not confirmed; while Jay, his predecessor, was denounced by Charles Pinckney as worthy of impeachment. Then Cushing, of Massachusetts, was nominated Chief Justice, but, declining, the place was given to Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, who held it for more than three years, and then resigned. John Marshall then held the office of Chief Justice and Secretary of State at the same time, and retained the former until his 80th year, when, in 1836, Roger Brook Taney became Marshall's successor. Marshall manifested a strong dislike to Jefferson while chief of a co-ordinate branch. Taney was rejected by the Senate, both for Justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of the Treasury; but he filled the place of Chief Justice for twenty-eight years, or until 1864, when Chase took his place. There are statues extant of Marshall and Taney, and the busts of all but Taney have been placed in the Supreme Court chamber. Mr. Chase expressed his appreciation of his predecessor by having his portrait painted and placed in his residence.

This review of Chief Justices shows that the nation has been remarkably fortunate in its presiding Judges, but it is not the case that the appointment has always been made or held without political feeling. Ellsworth was a man of strong provincial prejudices, and his writings show that he disliked Pennsylvanians, frontiersmen, and Virginians promiscuously. Rutledge, though honored with the judgment of President Washington as fit for the first position of wisdom in the land, and who had actually ascended the Bench, died insane; and Ellsworth's days were closed by a distressing malady. The position of Chief Justice is in itself steadying and elevating. Removed from faction, reminded of responsibility by the consciousness of standing on trial before the great bar of the country and posterity, and compelled to sobriety and industry by the demands of the office, the place is one of labor without victory, and power without triumph. The Bar of the United States has suffered, like commerce, literature, and public life, by prosperity. Lawyers now live in the days of inordinate fees; and, in the conflicts of corporate wealth, as over railroad, or mining, or patent rights, the counsel is hardly separable from his clients. To obtain a Chief Justice of adequate learning nowadays, is to ask a sacrifice. Men have been named already in the public prints whose incomes at the Bar range from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. Some of these may play with the compliment of the appointment, and relinquish it in a few years to resume Mammon, and stickle for a statue in the Pantheon they have deserted. I have heard the opinion expressed that to discover a successor to Mr. Chase, of purity, simplicity, and habits equal to the rank, the Bar and Bench of the country parts should be polled, and the pampered Bar of great cities passed over. Men who have lived with gentle incomes and on reasonable fees, who have area of mind more notable than brilliant faculties, and persuade less than they reason, such has been the class of Chief Justices heretofore; men who could live country lives like John Jay, or bear indigence like Roger Taney, or bear domestic affliction like John Marshall.

ITEMS AT WASHINGTON.

One Camp, whose initial ought to be S, has taken advantage of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's visiting this city as pall-bearer to the Chief Justice, to have him arrested for libel,—the counsel capable of advising this piece of meanness being, of course, Benjamin F. Butler, author of the back-salary grab. To use the capital of the country for entrapping gentlemen who come to bury the revered dead, is to make the spot where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction the seat of Murrell's game. To stop over night here with character or effects, may become as dangerous as to lie up at Seymour, or Montgomery's Point, or with the Bender family at Cherry Vale.

The Dahlgren family is said to contemplate putting in a claim for inventions in ordnance, only with the design of erecting a monument to the late Admiral and his son Ulric.

The loss of the steamer Polaris, with the Hall expedition, has called little expression of opinion, except that it is time these appropriations for the purposes of amateur reconnoissance in dangerous places should cease.

Talking with the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia Congressman, the other day, he expressed the opinion that the pending cotton crop would get the South out of straits, and the next one would make it rich.

Washington is duller than usual at this period, although some buildings are going up. The Capitol edifice is annually rebuilt to some degree, apparently for the purpose of never completing it. Mullett is rushing up his State Department with such speed that he will get the wing up to the roof before winter. This extraordinary character is said to be putting up thirty-five great buildings at once. As Artemus Ward told the artist who came to see his daughter, to go out and throw some soul into a fence, it is to be hoped that Mr. Mullett will throw some soul into these architectures. GATH.


BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Remedies for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved, by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

STATE & TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
Forepaugh's World of Wonders
FIVE GREAT SHOWS
UNDER
Five Vast Tents!
PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EXTRA SATURDAY PERFORMANCE—
Morning at 10 o'clock.
After leaving Chicago, this GREAT SHOW will visit all principal towns in the STATE OF MICHIGAN.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
San Francisco
MINSTRELS,
From the St. James' Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-st., New York.
Entire change of Programme each performance.
Monday, May 19, Laura Keene and her Comedy Combination. Seats now ready.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Friday, May 16, 1873, and during the week, LAST TWO NIGHTS of Bartley Campbell's GREATEST SUCCESS entitled
"RISKS."
HOUSES CROWDED. THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE!
SCENERY—Long Island Sound! Duglayn Cottage! The Varney Villa Illuminated!
Saturday—Last "Risks" Matinee.
Monday, May 19, Tom Taylor's Brilliant Comedy, THE VICTIMS, with a powerful cast.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE.
"Pluck vs. Good Luck,"
BY REV. J. O. PECK,
Tuesday Evening, May 20.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Beecher's, 313 West Madison-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE POPULAR ACTOR,
EDWIN ADAMS.
MATINEE, at 2 o'clock,
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael Duchalet..........EDWIN ADAMS.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock, last representation of
THE INCONSTANT.
Mr ADAMS in his sparkling impersonation of Young Mirabel.
Monday—ENOCH ARDEN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
CHARLES H. WILSON,
Thursday Afternoon, May 22, 1873.
Tendered him by the entire Dramatic Profession of the city. America's Great Artists,
MISS LAURA KEENE, and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
Have kindly consented to appear. The performance will commence precisely at 2 o'clock p. m.

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
This and Every Evening WONDERFUL SUCCESS of the GREAT DECAPITATOR,
VANEK.
Saturday—MATINEE FOR LADIES.
Sunday Evening—SACRED CONCERT. Lecture in German and English, with illustrations of the Holy Land, by VANEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Enthusiastic Reception of the
Theatre Comique Combination
From 514 Broadway, New York.
16 Star Performers in the Organization.
Houses Crowded to Repletion.
Secure Your Seats Early.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000.
Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent. payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.
$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

"Touch Him Again If You Dare."

TO RENT.

OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

TENTS.

TENTS
For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.
COL. O. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"It cannot fail to interest the refined and cultured of any age."—*Home Journal, New York.*
GETTING ON IN THE WORLD;
BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D.
Five editions in 4 months, and the sale unabated.
SIXTH EDITION
Will be Ready Next Week.
12mo, 365 pages. Lettered sides. Price, $2.25.
The *Daily Albion*, Liverpool, England, says: "Dr. Mathews has produced a charming book. He has worked into an attractive form the experience of many lives. We know no book better calculated to rouse to honorable effort any young man who is wasting his time and energies through indifference to life's prizes,—to cheer, stimulate, and inspire with enthusiasm any one who is desponding through distrust of his own abilities."
The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "It is a book that one may read over and over again, and find something fresh and suggestive each time."
The New York *Tribune* says: "It is adorned with the graces of polite literature, and polished to a degree of refinement which adapts it to the demands of modern taste. . . . While announcing the laws of worldly prosperity, he holds up an elevated standard of character. His appeals are not made to human selfishness, but to the love of excellence."
Hon. HENRY W. PAINE, LL.D., Boston, writes: "Have read it through, not only with great interest, but, possibly, late as it is, with some profit. Had I fallen in with this book forty years ago, it would have saved me from many serious mistakes, and the loss of much time. You have written an admirable book."
Rev. ARTHUR EDWARDS, in the *Northwestern Advocate*, says: "The man who can secure a wide reading for this volume will do an amount of good second only to that done by him who wrote it."
Sold by Booksellers, or it will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of $2.25.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers,
335 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

Just Published:
AN ABSORBING NEW NOVEL,
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST."

HER MAJESTY the QUEEN,
BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," "Mohun," "Doctor Vandyke," &c., &c.
12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"Her Majesty the Queen" is a thrilling historical story, full of exciting incident, with a plot that absorbs the interest of the reader from the commencement. It is manifestly the work of an experienced and able novelist, and will add greatly to the already extended reputation of its popular author.

REASON and REDEMPTION;
Or, The Gospel as It Attests Itself. By Robert Baker White, D.D. 8vo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $2.00.

LEISURE MOMENTS.
Poems. By H. Helen Nunez. 12mo. Superfine tinted paper. Extra cloth, gilt top. $2.00.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

15,000 Copies Sold!
OF DITSON & CO.'S UNEQUALED
GEMS OF STRAUSS,
Containing all the best Strauss Waltzes, Polkas, Mazurkas, Galops, Quadrilles, &c. 250 pages. Price, $2.50.
This extraordinary collection of Strauss' best music has achieved a great success, and edition after edition has been issued to fill the popular and steadily increasing demand; 15,000 copies sold since November last testify to its popularity. Among its "Gems" are the "Blue Danube," "1,001 Nights," "Manhattan," "Wine, Women, and Song," "New Vienna," "Artists' Life," "Royal Songs," "Marriage Bells," and 80 other waltzes; "Pizzicato" Polka, "Clear the Track" Galop, "One Heart, One Soul," Mazurkas; and 80 other choice Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, &c.
GEMS OF STRAUSS
GEMS OF STRAUSS
Price, $2.50 in board covers; $3 in cloth; $4 in gilt. Also, just published: "Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano." Being a collection of the best Strauss Music, effectively arranged for Piano and Violin. Price, $1. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers. Published by
OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON. 711 B'dway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

Congress Hall
AND SHELDON SPRINGS,
SHELDON, VERMONT,
Are situated 8 (eight) miles by Railway east of St. Albans, Vermont. St. Albans is reached by all the Railroads of New England, the Canada, and all the United States Railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New York, due North, 266 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal. The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:
1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.
2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.
3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.
4th. A Hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 780 feet of piazzas on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.
5th. Beautiful Scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 112 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine-Pins, Billiards.
6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and Weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints promptly relieved and soon cured.
Price of Board, $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.
For rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at 714 Broadway, New York, or 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.
The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

CAPON SPRINGS & BATHS,
HAMPSHIRE CO., W. Va.
Any one in search of a really Medicinal Mineral Water and Bath, and, at same time, a most charming and attractive summer resort, will do well to procure and read our descriptive Pamphlet. Terms $15 and $18 per week, with discounts on family bills as stated in Pamphlet. Apply by mail to FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to
WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.
We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.
C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.


RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | ‡ 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | * 5:00 a. m. | *8:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) are short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 3:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ‡9:00 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ‡9:00 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |

‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 West Madison-st., and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 4:30 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | * 6:00 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:45 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | * 7:45 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:10 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 1:45 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1.00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †11:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:00 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | * 1:00 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:18 a. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
*Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:00 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 8:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | * 9:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:30 p. m. | * 5:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 6:25 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
*Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | ‡11:00 p. m. | ‡ 5:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex. | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | ‡10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Express | ‡10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | * 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | † 9:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. m. |

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:40 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | * 7:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | * 5:10 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | * 9:00 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
*Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Roselle Accommodation | 5:00 p.m. | 9:10 a. m. |
| River Park Accommodation | 8:15 p. m. | 10:51 a. m. |
| River Park Accommodation | 3:30 p. m. | 7:21 p. m. |

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
*From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

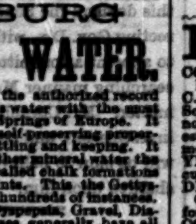
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. | ‡ 3:30 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:20 p. m. | ‡ 8:15 a. m. |

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.


DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.
Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.
The reputation of Dr. Kean should make this work very valuable to all, and particularly to young men.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
169 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with skill and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.


## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Rinks." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Management of Edwin Adams. "The Inconstant." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Joe Hart's Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. San Francisco Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS—State street, corner of Twenty-second. Three performances.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur. Afternoon and evening.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.


BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or nasty smells. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.



# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 17, 1873.


## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

Liquor is sold at 8,403 places in New York City.

Tweed has pleaded "not guilty" to the fifteen new indictments found against him.

Internal Revenue receipts for the year will probably exceed the estimates by $8,000,000 or $4,000,000. They were expected to reach $110,000,000.

The Chicago *Times* is greedily eating its own words on the railroad question. The *Inter-Ocean* has become demoralized by the spectacle, and has reached a state of bewilderment on the subject which is pitiable in the extreme.

Senator Cassserly, who voted against the salary-steal in all its stages, has refused to accept his share of it. In doing this he disclaims any intention of impugning the honor of those who accept the back-pay.

Owing, perhaps, to the suspension of the Bank act by the Government, none of the banks at Vienna have been broken by the financial pressure. On the Bourse, the difficulty appears to be on the increase. One hundred bankers and brokers failed yesterday.

One effect of the increase of tolls on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal has been to turn a large part of its coal traffic over to the railroads, which more than make up to shippers in time the slight excess of their charges over those of the canal.

The leaders of the recent movement at St. Martinsville to resist the installation of the Kellogg officials have been arrested and taken to New Orleans. They reached the city last night, and had a grand ovation from the citizens, who turned out by thousands to do them honor.

Charges are rife of corruption on the part of the Indian Commissioners in the contracts recently awarded by them for Indian supplies, and an investigation has been demanded of Secretary Delano by Commissioner George H. Stuart, Chairman of the Board implicated by the accusations.

Seeger, the late Treasurer of Minnesota, and Munch, his father-in-law and State Treasurer before him, are to be indicted by the Grand Jury at St. Paul, on Monday next. They were months ago proved by a Committee of the Legislature guilty of having misappropriated the State funds, but have been by some mysterious influence protected so far from impeachment or prosecution.

All the State Assessors are advised by the farmers who met at Earl, yesterday, to resign in a body at the end of June. In this way, it is thought, they might defeat the enforcement of the tax-levy of 1872, which, in the opinion of the meeting, by its provisions for the increase of taxable valuations, taxes property twice, and also oppresses the farmer by refusing him any deductions for indebtedness or personal property.

Nixon was hanged in New York yesterday, and O'Neil at Mount Carroll, in this State. Both of them approached their fate firmly. They were each Catholics. Nixon went to the gallows clasping the crucifix in his arms, and, like O'Neil, received the last rites of the Church before his execution. The latter expressed his belief that he was going to Heaven, and to the last asseverated the innocence of his brother, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life as an accessory.

No railway abuse, in the opinion of the Erie Investigating Committee, requires immediate attention so much as the leasing of railroads. As the law now stands, Directors, without asking the consent of stockholders, can lease their property on terms which amount virtually to a sale, and in this way sacrifice their rights as well as the public interests. The Committee propose to meet this evil by a general law prohibiting the leasing of any line to another that is competing and parallel, and allowing those only to unite which are continuous and connecting. In any case, the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders must be obtained.

Sir Hugh Allan's mission to London, to raise $30,000,000 of the £105,000,000 which are needed for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, has not been a success. He has been opposed by the *Times* and *Telegraph*; all the influence of the Grand Trunk Railway has been against him, and he finds himself utterly unable to win the confidence of English capitalists in the scheme. The searching examination made into the affairs of the Company by its opponents adds another particular in which its management has followed the example of its swindling prototype on this side the line. It is charged that the subscription of £10,000,000, with which the scheme floated off, is a fraud, and that not a cent of it has been handled by the Receiver-General. A similar fraud was perpetrated by the stockholders of the Union Pacific, and is the basis of the suits about to be brought against it and the Credit Mobilier.

The Presbyterian Church will be very fully represented in the Centennial Celebration of 1876, if the report made to the General Assembly by the Centennial Committee is adopted. They recommend that suitable persons be named to prepare discourses for delivery on that occasion on the various historical periods of the Church's growth from its founding to the present, and on its present and future work and prospects. They also suggest that sufficient space be obtained for the exhibition at the Centennial of all the publications of the Church, including an illustrated volume, prepared expressly to commemorate the Centennial.

Charles Francis Adams' ill-judged exaltation of Mr. Seward at the expense of President Lincoln, in his recent eulogy, has called forth another protest. Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster-General under Mr. Lincoln, says that gross injustice has been done Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams, and that Secretary Welles shares the same opinion. Chief Justice Chase was asked by Mr. Blair to join in a statement to the country that Mr. Adams had been misled as to the relations between the President and his Secretary of State, but he seemed to prefer that the mistake should be ignored, saying that President Lincoln's memory could not be hurt by any exaggeration of Mr. Seward's merits.

We have before us a statement of the shipments of corn from New Orleans by steamer and sail vessel from Feb. 17, 1873, to November in the same year. This corn was taken to New Orleans from Illinois by the Illinois Central Railway, placed in elevator at that city, and shipped as follows:

| To | Cargoes. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 28 | 631,462 |
| Cork | 11 | 260,610 |
| Londonderry | 1 | 25,893 |
| Glasgow | 1 | 12,647 |
| Portland, Me. | 1 | 15,000 |
| New York | 1 | 24,000 |
| Total | 40 | 968,512 |

This is quite an extensive trade of itself, and, it will be seen, was carried on without any intervention on the part of St. Louis, that city being out of the line of the corn trade with New Orleans.

A new railroad imbroglio of a rather fierce description has been started in Wisconsin by the refusal of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to accept the St. Croix land-grant on the terms of the recent act of the Legislature. The reason assigned for the refusal is, that the title of the State to the lands is in litigation—a fact which, some of the newspapers say, was well known to the Company when their attorneys drew the bill and their agents lobbied it through the Legislature. There is a vast deal of indignant comment on this action in the press of the State, and some talk of an extra session of the Legislature for the double purpose of disposing of the land-grant and passing a law to prohibit the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies from pooling their earnings.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was weak and 40c per bri lower, closing at $16.05@16.10 cash, and $16.70 seller July. Lard was dull and 8c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.00 seller June, and $9.20@9.25 seller July. Meats were dull and ½c per lb lower, at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, 8¾@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet, but firmer, at 5½@6c for corn to Buffalo. High-wines were active and unchanged at 89½c per gallon. Flour was more active and strong at former prices. Wheat was active, and 1c per bu higher, closing at $1.32¾ cash, and $1.31¾ seller June. Corn was active and 1c lower, closing at 39¾c cash, and 40½c seller June. Oats were less active, and a shade easier, closing at 32¾c cash, and 33¾c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 69½c. Barley was nominally unchanged at 71@86c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were dull and weak at $4.75@5.05. There was no decided change in the cattle and sheep markets.

It seems that no man in American public life is to escape the suspicion of the general corruption that has become contagious in this country. Probably one of the last men in the country whom the people would be likely to accuse of unfair dealings is the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the generous founder of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. Yet, in the discussion of a bill introduced into the New York Legislature "to facilitate a settlement between the State of New York and Ezra Cornell in reference to the sale and location of the College Land Scrip," Mr. McGuire accused Mr. Cornell of organizing a scheme to enrich himself under the guise of a public benefactor. The land was New York's share of the Congressional donation to various States to establish Agricultural Colleges, and had been turned over to the Cornell University. Mr. McGuire charged that Mr. Cornell had first endeavored to organize a stock company, in which he should be the principal stockholder, to buy up 400,000 acres of this land at $5 per acre, while it was really worth from $60 to $70 per acre. Failing in this, he had actually disposed of the land at $4.50 per acre to a man named McGraw, and Mr. McGuire charged that it was the intention of Mr. Cornell to possess himself of these lands at a low figure and make an enormous profit therefrom. He demanded an investigation to ascertain the real value of the lands, and examine Mr. Cornell's accounts. To this demand the Senate has responded by directing Gov. Dix, with the consent of the House, to appoint a committee to scrutinize in the most searching manner Mr. Cornell's conduct in the matter. Mr. Cornell will doubtless second the investigation, and pending its results the public will be slow to believe him guilty of the offense charged upon him.

There is considerable discussion in the newspapers about the Truesdell bridge,—the pattern of bridge which gave way at Dixon with such fearful sacrifice of human life. There have been some efforts to approve of Mr. Truesdell's patent, which consists of a series of braces and a clamp of peculiar construction. It is stated that Mr. Truesdell erected fourteen of these bridges in New England prior to 1863, when he sold out his patent to a Mr. Briggs, who has since built about forty more throughout that section of the country. Whatever justifications may be put forward for Mr. Truesdell's features in bridge-building, the fact remains that several of his structures have gone down under a pressure that should not have brought this about. It is stated that when the Dixon bridge was accepted each arch was subjected to a strain of ninety tons, or fully six times the weight on the bridge when it fell. Now, as the amount of pressure which a bridge can sustain may be calculated with absolute certainty by competent engineers, either the calculation in the case of the Dixon bridge was false, or Mr. Truesdell's particular supports are to blame. One lesson which the Dixon accident should teach is that highway bridges should be constructed with even greater capacity to resist strain than railroad bridges. The heaviest railroad train passes over a bridge steadily, and there is no pressure on any particular portion of it. Yet a dog trotting across a bridge is said to shake it by reason of the regular succession of strains. The same is true, to a greater extent, of horses. It is customary for soldiers to break step before crossing a bridge, in order to guard against the simultaneous strain which they would put upon it. A swaying mass of people collected on a bridge test its strength more than several times the same amount of weight transported steadily across it. It is probable that the street bridges in Chicago have greater strains than any railroad bridge in the country on these accounts, and the conclusion is, that road and passenger bridges need to be built in the strongest fashion.

### JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE.

We print in another place the manly letter of the Hon. J. M. Scholfield, of Clark County, to the Farmers' Club of Macoupin County. Judge Thorton, of the Supreme Court, having resigned, the Bar of that district, with hardly a dissenting voice, requested Mr. Scholfield to become a candidate for the vacancy. With some reluctance, he agreed to do so. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Scholfield would be elected without opposition. He is known to all the citizens of the district as a lawyer of great ability, a careful student, who has rejected all manner of political offices that he might devote himself to the law, and as a gentleman whose personal integrity is known and read of all men. The members of the Bar, and the public generally, under ordinary circumstances, would have considered that the district was fortunate in securing a man of this character to accept a place on the Bench.

The "Macoupin County Farmers' Club," however, resolved, that the members would not vote for any man for Judge who holds opinions antagonistic to their opinions, and therefore directed that certain questions be addressed to Mr. Scholfield. That gentleman has responded in a manner becoming a man who has respect for the office of Judge. He frankly states his own previous connection, professionally, with railroad corporations, and peremptorily declines to answer any question requiring of him an opinion in relation to matters that may possibly come before the Court for decision. He strongly states the case when he informs the Committee that his openness on the questions involved can be of no consequence to the people unless those opinions would be followed by like decisions when cases should arise; that, therefore, substantially, he was asked to state in advance how he would decide a case when on the Bench. His definition of the distinction between a political and a judicial office is clear and forcible, and we commend it to the careful consideration of all men who have rights which can only be protected by an honest and independent judiciary. He declines to offer opinions as bribes for votes, and proposes to accept the office only as a free man, with liberty to act in accordance with his own convictions, and declares that he will "not be a Judge to register the predetermined decrees of either corporations or individuals."

This letter places the judicial election in that district upon a proper issue. Do the people want a Judge who, in order to get votes, declares that he will decide cases in favor of A and against B; that he will decide all controversies between husbands and wives in favor of the husbands; that on the Bench he will discriminate in favor of those who vote for him and against those who vote for his opponent? Do the people of the Second Judicial District want a Judge who is so anxious to be elected that he will peddle out to voters blank decisions in their favor, to be entered of record after the election? Do the farmers, who own the soil of the State, want to have a Supreme Court composed of Judges who will barter their decisions in advance—either for votes or money? It is no answer to say that these Judges are asked to give their opinions in favor of the farmers; that does not alter the case a whit. The man who will promise to decide all cases in favor of one class, is not a fit man to be Judge at all. Such a person, if seeking the office, must be seeking it for his own aggrandizement and not for the public benefit.

The question propounded by the Macoupin Committee, whether "railroads and other incorporations are subject to the same laws which govern the citizens at large?" is not susceptible of an answer, even if Mr. Scholfield should so far forget what belongs to the character of a Judge as to attempt an answer. The Committee probably wanted him to say yes. Yet railroads are not subject to be sent to the Penitentiary for crime as the citizens at large are. Nor are they liable to be divorced on grounds of adultery. Perhaps Mr. Craig, in the Fifth District, could give a categorical answer to this luminous interrogatory. We are glad that Mr. Scholfield did not attempt to do so.

### THE MODOC WAR.

The news from the Modoc war is, to say the least, not very encouraging. The force of 500 troops, after two or three months' hard labor and a heavy loss of life, having forced the thirty savages out of the Lava-Beds, have the satisfaction of knowing that the latter, after getting twenty miles away, have now occupied a position which is even stronger than that of the Lava-Beds. Meanwhile, the troops are engaged in disputing possession of their camping-grounds with scorpions and rattlesnakes, and Capt. Jack, in Gen. Canby's uniform, is striving to make his position impregnable, upon which no attack will be made until more reinforcements arrive. What the result will be then, no one can say with confidence. Meanwhile, two plans of disposing of Modocs have been suggested by Indians who have an ill-will towards the Modocs. A strategic Pinte has volunteered a suggestion that it is of no use to fight Modocs with guns. The general impression of white people is very similar to that of the Piute, although they will hardly agree to the plan of "fixing" the Modocs, which he then suggests, namely, to inform them that they want to have a big talk with them, and, having got them to the big talk, that each Pinte shall seize his Modoc neighbor by the right wrist and then smash his head with a rock. This would settle the Modoc question very conclusively, if the Pinte didn't make a mistake, and get his own head smashed. The Indians whom Gen. Crook used in his recent successful raids against the Apaches have, however, stated very succinctly the reasons why the whites are not generally successful in hunting the Indians. One of their number gave the key to the Modoc situation in the following terse language: "White man is a fool. He gets up in the morning and makes heap noise. He travels in day-time and kicks up much dust. See him for twenty miles. At night he makes big fire. See him everywhere." The mistake which our forces commit is in employing the tactics and strategy of modern warfare against a foe who fights upon an entirely different plan. The Indian follows his trail by moonlight, and when the morning comes he hides away and sleeps, after posting a sentry upon some high place which commands a view for miles around. At night, he travels again, and when he overtakes his enemies he springs upon them suddenly, and seeks to kill every one. If but one escapes, he turns about and disappears, that he may not be surprised in an enemy's country. The Indian must be fought with the Indian tactics. Those who hunt him must know him and his habits. The Government might well afford to offer a reward for those thirty Modocs, dead or alive, and hundreds of frontiersmen and friendly Indians would speedily find a way to bring them in. It would be an economy in every way. The expense *per capita* would be greatly lessened, the war would be brought to a speedy close, and there would be a material saving of human life. The present style of fighting Modocs is fearfully expensive. The original estimate of $75,000 per Modoc is not exaggerated. Half that sum would suffice to take them all, if the Indians and frontiersmen were allowed an opportunity to earn it, and they would close the war infinitely sooner than it can be done with all the strategy of Jomini, or the tactics of Marmont.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FREE TRADE.

The New York *World* recently proposed that the Democratic party should abjure all other questions and make free trade the exclusive principle of the party. At once there was a wail from a large faction who objected to making the party responsible for any doctrine which would divide it. "What will you do with Pennsylvania?" asked these persons; "and without Pennsylvania what can the party or any party do?" The persons who make the objection to having free trade a distinctive and avowed policy of the Democratic party are, as a class, the same men who objected to coercing a sovereign State; who, further on, washed their hands of all responsibility for the prosecution of a war waged against slavery; who opposed the Thirteenth Amendment so resolutely that the Fourteenth became necessary; and who talked so loudly of repudiating that, that the safety and peace of the country demanded the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. These same persons have recently got to re-adopting the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and think the memories of the old Democratic party ought not to be disturbed by making that party an advocate of free commerce, free markets, free production, and the abolition of special privileges.

We do not think free trade, or any other principle of government, is to be ever promoted by the Democratic party. That party is, of itself, fatal to anything it supports,—even to Sunday beer in Chicago. Taking the public men who have been its leaders, and the men it has sent to Congress, and its press generally, they exhibit a profound ignorance of the principles of taxation for revenue, and a general disposition to sell out to the protectionists upon every possible occasion. With the exception of the late Mr. Brooks and Mr. Cox, of New York, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and three or four others, there has been a lamentable deficiency of Democratic intelligence and effort in Congress, both in opposing unjust tariff legislation and in accomplishing tariff reform. There has not been a Democratic Senator during the last ten years that has had the information and ability with the inclination to expose and oppose the tariff robberies. On the contrary, the Democratic Senators from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia have strangled every measure which the friends of revenue reform have been able to push through the House. It was the blind ignorance of the Democratic members of both Houses that voted the repeal of the revenue duties on tea and coffee, and left the duties on coal, salt, lumber, and on all the great staples of cotton and woolen clothing, iron and other metals. The fact is, the protectionists have only been able to maintain the more robber-like provisions of the tariff through the partly-ignorant and partly-deliberate support given them by the Democrats of the Senate and House of Representatives. Those men, who have been thus used as tools of the pensioners on the civil list, have been loud in their declamation against negro suffrage and negro equality. They have been valiantly fighting the War all over again, and at the same time permitting the people to be robbed through a form of taxation that in the extent of its exactions has been without precedent. These are the men that the *World* proposes to marshal in solid array as a party in favor of free trade, when their record during the last ten years has been almost uniform in support of protection.

The objection, however, that is urged by some papers professing to be in favor of free trade, that Pennsylvania must be considered as lost to any party that opposes protection, is founded upon an assumption not warranted by facts. In 1842, the Whig party enacted the protective tariff of that year in the direct interest of Pennsylvania. That tariff was repealed a few years later by the free-trade tariff of 1846. Pennsylvania voted in 1845 against Henry Clay, the apostle of protection, and in favor of James K. Polk, who had in Congress opposed the tariff of 1842. The tariff of 1846 was passed by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas, a Pennsylvanian. Mr. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, in Congress repudiated the policy of protection, and upon that issue was triumphantly re-elected to Congress. Three years ago, Mr. Speer, a Democrat, avowed himself a free-trader, and defeated Daniel J. Morall for Congress in Pennsylvania. Since he has been in Congress he has resolutely advocated a reduction of the duties even on pig-iron, and last fall, notwithstanding the State gave over a hundred thousand majority for Grant, Mr. Speer, the avowed free-trader, was re-elected by an increased majority. There is no State in the country where the principle of taxation for revenue only will find a more relentless opposition from chartered monopoly than in Pennsylvania, and where it will be supported more bravely by that portion of the people who are its victims. But, by a tacit agreement between the leaders of both parties, protection is made common capital; both parties combine to rob the people, and to threaten all parties in other States who propose any interference with the monopoly. What is needed is a free-trade organization in Pennsylvania; to make the fight there in the stronghold of protection, and there is no more doubt of the final triumph of truth in that State than in any other. With few exceptions, the intelligent friends of revenue reform in Congress and in public life are Republicans. These men have wrought all the reform that has been accomplished. What they have done has been done in spite of the hostility of party organizations, and any attempt to bring the Democratic party into existence again, as the exclusive advocate of free trade, is calculated to defeat reform by identifying it with something that is detestable to a majority of the people.

### THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

The Government has commenced suit against the Union Pacific Railway stockholders to compel them to pay up their subscriptions to the capital stock of the road, in accordance with the terms of the law. This stock amounts to $36,783,000, a sum greater than the whole amount of principal and interest due to the Government on the bonds issued to the Company. Only a very small portion, perhaps 5 per cent, perhaps nothing, of this stock was ever paid for. If it were paid in full, as it should have been, the Company would be in position to pay the interest of its second-mortgage bonds regularly, and even to pay the principal. We can see no reason why they should not do so. What the Government offered to do in the beginning was to *lend its credit* to the Company, and give a certain amount of land outright for the construction of the road. When this loan of credit was made subject to another mortgage of an equal amount, the Government virtually lent its credit for $54,500,000, since it would be necessary for it to assume and protect the first mortgage in order to make the second available. This sum of $54,500,000 was more than enough to build and equip the road. Therefore, whatever risk there may have been in the original undertaking was entirely assumed by the Government, and the land-grant was thrown in as a gratuity. As the lands have been mortgaged for $10,000,000, it is fair to presume that they were worth double that sum when the mortgage was executed, and that they are not worth less now.

The Government ought not to use harsh measures or take advantage of mere technicalities in its dealings with citizens. The law is clearly on the side of the Government in the pending suit, and the question whether equity is on the same side is the only one to be considered. We think it is. To compel the stockholders to pay up their subscriptions, is simply forcing them to take money out of their pockets and put it into their own treasury. They are made no poorer by the operation, though the security of the Government for the ultimate payment of its bonds is considerably improved. These bonds do not fall due until about the end of the present century. Payment is not pressing, but if the stock subscriptions were collected, the money could be applied to the payment of the other indebtedness of the Company, to-wit: the first mortgage and the income bonds ($36,592,000), leaving the net earnings of the road, which now amount to over $4,000,000, and are increasing, to be applied to the payment of dividends. The stock would then be worth par, or exactly what they pay for it. The present fancy value of 30 per cent or thereabout would, perhaps, be lost, but that may be offset against the land-grant, and is, at all events, a very small penalty for the manifold rascalities of Credit Mobilier.

Of course, the same rule which is applied to the Union Pacific should be applied to the Central Pacific and all the other subsidized roads.

### THE BOESEL LAW IN OHIO.

The State of Ohio has a sensation. The Constitution of that State prohibits in express terms any county, town, or township from being a stockholder in any corporation, and from raising money for or in aid of any corporation or association, and from loaning its credit to or in aid of any corporation or association. The result of this has been that the counties, towns, and municipalities of Ohio have been saved from the mortgages, liens, and intolerable taxation for railroad-aid debts which have proved so oppressive upon municipalities in Iowa and Wisconsin, and whose force is just beginning to be felt in Illinois. After long and dexterous fencing, the Legislature of Ohio, in 1872, passed what is called the Boesel act, by which counties, towns etc., were allowed to build within their own corporate jurisdiction, or to vote money or bonds to aid in building, parts of railways, the same to be sold or leased to such persons or corporations as would operate them. The law further required that this sale or lease should be made to the persons or corporations who would agree to build the greatest number of miles of railway for the money voted by the town or county. Upon the vote being taken, the county issued its bonds, which, however, were not be delivered until the road was completed. It will be seen that this was a very thin disguise; that it was only a mode of evading the Constitution. It was, however, lobbied through the Legislature by the railroads and contractors, who forthwith, upon its passage, without giving time to have the validity of the law tested in the courts, urged on the people to vote the bonds. The act was passed, April 23, 1872, and on the 1st of December, in the same year, the bonds filed with the Auditor amounted to $2,685,000. Since that time the amount of these bonds has increased to over $4,000,000, not including a great many voted but not yet filed with the Auditor. The work upon some of the roads has been begun, and is now in progress. The Supreme Court of the State have decided unanimously that the Boesel law is but an attempt to evade the plain prohibitions of the Constitution. That Constitution prohibits local indebtedness for railroads, and the act of the Legislature authorizing cities and towns to create bonded debts to build pieces of railroad, and then give them away to companies who would complete and operate them, was an attempt to do something indirectly which could not be done directly, and was, therefore, void.

There seems to be a general acceptance of the judgment of the Court as the only one that could possibly be rendered. The dodge of the Boesel law was too weak, and yet it is likely that, had not this decision come, the municipalities before the close of 1873 would have voted themselves under a debt of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. A few of the newspapers urge that the Convention now in session to revise the Constitution shall make provision for legalizing these bond issues, but a majority of them think the brief experience of the Boesel law demands a prohibition of municipal debts in terms that will not permit the repetition of even such a weak experiment as that.

The recent salary-grab of the Forty-second Congress brings up a recollection of John A. Andrew, while he was Governor of Massachusetts. The Legislature of 1866 passed a bill to increase his salary by a two-thirds vote over his veto. It was at first proposed to increase his salary from $5,000 to $5,000. When he heard of this, he sent word to the Legislature: "If you undertake to raise *my* salary, I will send back a veto of the bill within an hour. It is not in accordance with my ideas of honor to pass upon the question of my own compensation." But John A. Andrew is dead, and ideas of honor seem to have died with him.

### CASTING OUT DEVILS.

The United Presbyterians of Iowa are now reinforced by Prof. Blanchard and his anti-secret society organ, the *Cynosure*, and a religious paper called the *Telescope*, which has a habit of magnifying every object upon which it is brought to bear out of all natural proportions. The allied forces are moving vigorously upon the Patrons of Husbandry, and the *Telescope* in a recent issue propounds a whole series of startling questions to the Patrons, which the Professor's organ approvingly copies. The first question is, Why are its councils secret and why should its ceremonies be perpetual secrets? The answer to this is in reality an answer to all the questions, and it entirely does away with the sinister and ulterior motives, which the farmers are requested to contemplate through this highly refracting *Telescope*. To establish a secret organization, there must be a charter and an initiation, and both these luxuries cost money. The party in Washington, whose thrifty brain devised this scheme of organizing the farmers into a secret order called the Patrons of Husbandry, must be paid for his services; and, at the same time, there is need that a fund should be accumulated for the benefit of the order. If the farmers can pay him, and at the same time place their institution upon a solid financial basis, and can accomplish that and better and more quickly by wearing regalia, admitting their wives to take degrees of Pomona and Ceres, and keeping their mouths shut, we see no particular impropriety in their doing so. Until the *Cynosure* and its co-laborer, the *Telescope*, can really show that the founders of this order have some sinister object in view, such as the re-establishment of ancient mythology, they are only crying wolf when there is no wolf in sight. Their rage and distress at the sight of a white apron are as capricious as the rage of the bull at the sight of a red rag. The Patrons of Husbandry have explained the object of their order in the most public manner, and the objects are sufficiently praiseworthy. If they do not care to come out into the public highway and blazon forth their Eleusinian mysteries to the whole world, we see no reason why they are at fault, or why there is any occasion to imagine that some dreadful antichrist is hidden beneath the skirts of the peaceful divinities of the field and garden, under whose banners they have arrayed themselves in their contests with railroads and middlemen. If the United Presbyterians and the *Cynosures* and *Telescopes* are aware of any such dreadful mystery, they are certainly not doing their duty by the farmers if they keep it to themselves, and allow the deluded victims to rush pell-mell into danger only to find themselves flayed at last with the sickles and pruning-knives of Ceres and Pomona. Of what possible use it is to go howling round about the dreadful mystery? Out with it. Let us know what it is. Cast out the evil spirits at once. If they know of any other objects than the remuneration of the inventor of the scheme, or the accumulation of a fund to carry out its purposes let them tell what they know, or forever after hold their peace.

An address has been directed to the inmates of the Inebriate Asylum of the State of New York, in which the ground is taken that the treatment of drunkenness as a moral evil, that should be suppressed by moral suasion, must be abandoned. It is held in this address that it is a physical evil of the greatest magnitude; that it is responsible for most of the crimes and noisome diseases of the time. It is, therefore, held that this physical evil must be put down by physical force, and it is proposed to form an organization which shall maintain that all the distilleries and breweries in the United States, and all implements used in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, shall be destroyed. Other nations will be requested to join in this enterprise and do the same thing. Fortunately, there is not much danger of the immediate application of this "physical cure for a physical evil." If the principle upon which it is based were once recognized, it would be difficult to tell where the work of destruction would stop. There are few laboratories in the country where poisons are not produced, few medicine chests where they are not found, and no school of physic where they are not used. On the same principle, the destruction of drug-stores and the killing of the doctors would be fully authorized. Men sometimes go crazy over business excitement; women are led into excesses, and vice, and crime, by overfondness for dress; disease and death are the results of overwork and various abuses of the physical system. All these must, in the same light, be regarded as "physical evils," and according to the new cure that has been suggested, they can only be eradicated by the wholesale destruction of the tools that bring them forth.

Prof. Agassiz has recently written a letter to a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, denying that he has ever made the statement commonly imputed to him, that the blood of the negro is chemically a very different fluid from that which flows in the veins of white men. The reason for the writing of the letter at this time is, that the charge has recently been reiterated in the Massachusetts Legislature against him, to prejudice that body against making any grant for the new natural history project. Prof. Agassiz, in closing his letter, says, with some feeling: "These insinuations, however, had an object with those who made them, and I cannot better meet the whole than by stating that I have been wishing all my life for the better education of all my fellow-creatures, men and women, without regard to color, or to position in society. I believe that there are few men who have educated gratuitously as many of their fellow-men as I have, and I can afford to despise the wild and malicious remarks which in this respect are circulated against me."

Mississippi, which produced the Presidents of the late Confederacy, could not afford to be behind Virginia, the Mother of Presidents, in the chivalrous institution of dueling. So we have the account of an affair between a couple of prominent citizens of Horn Lake,—Mr. McClelland and Col. Boteler. The Mississippi duelists were unable to find seconds,—which betokens the decline of the code,—and so they proceeded to a neighboring hill with double-reload shot-guns. Col. Boteler, who did not want to kill but only wound his opponent, loaded with squirrel shot; Mr. McClelland, more vindictive, used buck-shot. According to arrangement, Mr. McClelland paced off and called out twenty paces, then shouted: "Are you ready?" Col. Boteler answered, "Ready," McClelland wheeled, and both fired simultaneously. Boteler was not touched, but McClellan fell, with a sensation in his left leg which taught him how squirrels feel when they are shot by Mississippi cavaliers. McClelland, strange to say, was not satisfied with the mere prickings of squirrel-shot, and wanted more; but a number of high-minded Mississippi gentlemen, who decided that the demands of honor had been satisfied, came forward and interfered. Virginia pistols and Mississippi shot-guns having been heard from, it is now time for the Arkansas bowie-knife to assert its place in the code of honor.

Among the other distractions of the new Spanish Republic, the financial question begins to loom up in a very serious manner. The perpetuity of the Republic is as much a question of money as of politics, perhaps more, and the latest accounts from that unfortunate country show its finances to be in anything but a prosperous condition. During the latter part of April the reclamations upon the Treasury for protested bills and other pressing claims became so great that the Minister of Finance was obliged to summon a meeting of the principal capitalists of Madrid. He laid before them a statement of the national finances, and added that by the end of the financial year, June 30, the deficit will amount to 2,000,000,000 of reals ($100,000,000), which must be met, and that to meet the most important demands, which matured about May 1, he desired an advance of $2,500,000 under a guarantee. The capitalists, however, did not approve the terms which were suggested, and the meeting broke up without any definite action. At last accounts, the Government was considering the advisability of making compulsory the renewal of all the bills on the Treasury, as well as the issue of paper money under certain regulations. A government in this impecunious condition, and unable to offer any security which can obtain credit, is in a hopeless condition, and might as well declare both financial and political bankruptcy.

Southern Judges do not receive much consideration in the State over which ex-Senator Kellogg has established his dominion by the grace of the Administration and with the assistance of the Metropolitan Police of New Orleans. Judge Abell, of New Orleans, has recently brought to the attention of the New Orleans Grand Jury that he was compelled to sit fifteen months without salary at a loss of $6,250; that he has sacrificed $4,000 in peddling and pawning State warrants; that the State owes him $2,700, which he can't get, and which would only be worth 50 cents on the dollar if he could get it. This he very aptly denominates his "Iliad of Woes," and he suggests that, if the people of the State are to be compelled to pay taxes of 5 or 6 per cent at the prison door or at the mouth of the cannon, he ought to get his share of it. The trouble is, that Judges are of little account in a Government of the kind which Mr. Kellogg runs, and are naturally the last persons to be paid.

The obituary record of the past month includes the names of Prince Camillo Massimo, who was for a long time Director of the Post-Office Department under the Pontifical Government; Col. Gabriel Ussani, of the Royal Neapolitan army, who took a very prominent part in the defense of Gaeta; M. Arcisse de Caumont, President of the French Archæological Society; Maj.-Gen. Alfred Geagor Goodwyn, one of the most gallant officers in the English service, who had served in all the Afghanistan and Indian campaigns of the past thirty years; Carlo Coccia, an eminent musical composer of Milan, who had a widely-extended Italian reputation for his operas; and Capt. D. T. Chamberlayne, one of the gallant six hundred who made the memorable charge at Balaklava, during the Crimean war.

Missouri has had a contested case of female suffrage, which has just been decided by the Supreme Court of that State. One Virginia L. Minor, who was joined by her husband in the complaint, instituted suit against a registering officer who refused to receive her vote at the last Presidential election. The decision of the Supreme Court of the State agrees with the late decisions of the United States Supreme Courts in the Myra Bradwell and New Orleans Slaughter-House cases. It holds that the Fourteenth Amendment was intended especially to give former slaves the right of suffrage and equal rights with white men under the law, but that it does not abridge the power of every State to limit the right of suffrage to the male inhabitants.

A very singular murder was recently committed upon one of the Irish railroads. The conductor of a night-train, noticing that his train was slackening its speed, went forward to the locomotive to see what had happened, and was surprised to find neither the engineer nor the fireman upon the engine. He at once stopped the train, and, upon making investigation, found the engineer lying dead some distance in the rear, with a fearful wound in his head. Shortly afterward the fireman made his appearance, and stated that they had had a quarrel, and that, during the struggle, he struck the engineer, and both fell from the engine. Fortunately, the speed of the train in some manner was slackened, otherwise a most appalling disaster might have taken place. Such a possibility as this is not a very pleasant consideration for railroad travelers. Engineers and firemen who have trouble with each other would display more consideration if they would wait for the first station and there settle it, rather than knock each other off the engine, and leave a train to go on its way with no one to control it. Railroad traveling has dangers enough now-a-days, growing out of careless conductors and other causes, without having this new danger added. A locomotive cab is the best place in the world in which to keep one's temper.

The Keokuk (Iowa) *Constitution* of May 3 relates the fact that Mr. Jasper Visill, now a resident of Montana Territory, recently sent in order to a Mr. Wilbur, of Boonesboro, Iowa, for the best gamecock that could be procured, "without regard to cost." The chicken has been sent, the price of which is $100. The interest of this otherwise trifling transaction is found in the fact that Mr. Joseph Visill is an historical personage. The *Constitution* states that this person lived at one time in Keokuk, and was once Street Supervisor; that he went thence to Washington to get an office, and failed; that in his distress, pecuniarily, his want of pecuniary means, he applied to an Iowan, at Washington, for aid in procuring the appointment of Indian Agent in Montana. He was advised that as a preliminary he should abandon his bad habits and become a Quaker or join the Methodist Church, as the

Government was running the Indian service on those lines; that Viall, after reflection, chose to join the Methodist Church, and at once became intimate with the Rev. Dr. Newman and Senator Harlan; that these becoming interested in the convert, he returned to Keokuk and formally became a member of the Church; that he then returned to Washington, and, upon the recommendation of Harlan and Newman, was appointed by the President Indian Agent for Montana, at a salary of $2,500, and after some time spent in office amassed considerable wealth. The general management of Indian affairs in that Territory, however, was so bad that Viall had to be removed. As soon as Jasper Viall was removed from office, finding himself in possession of an abundance of money, he left the Church, and has joined another fraternity. He states in his letter, as the immediate reason for his want of the chicken, that he had made a bet of $400 on a cock-fight, and wanted one who would be likely to win. Mr. Viall therefore dropped his official and religious character at the same time.

The increase of insanity in New Jersey is stated to be so great that the authorities find themselves troubled to take care of the patients. The asylums at Trenton and Newark are crowded, and the county asylums are full, while in some of the asylums the increase is about five per month. In view of these facts, an additional force has been put upon the new asylum at Morristown, and 250 men are now engaged upon it. This asylum has a length of 1,244 feet, and, it is hoped, will be large enough to furnish the necessary accommodations, including those now in county hospitals.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Senator John Early, of Rockford, now (for a few days) Acting Governor of Illinois, is talked of as next Congressman for the Fourth District, vice Steve Hurlbut.

—It is remembered of John A. Andrew that, while Governor of Massachusetts, he vetoed a "salary steal," and the Legislature did not venture to try it again with him. Now, John A. Andrew is dead; and Ben Butler rules.

—The contest in Illinois is receiving much attention all over the country. The Toledo *Blade* says:

> The remedy proposed by the farmers of Illinois is an extreme one, and it is fraught with dangers, but perhaps it is necessary to develop the enormity of the evils introduced into our political system by powerful corporations. They do not hesitate to use either their personal or corporate influence, or their money, to secure laws and decisions in their interest and against the best interests of the people. . . . . Under existing circumstances in Illinois, there may be no better method by which a proper rebuke can be administered to those corporations which thus seek to prostitute the Courts to their own use, and we are not prepared to censure the action of the farmers.

—The farmers throughout the West, South, and Northwest are deeply concerned about the question of cheap freight; and with good reason. Let them reflect that the pubjic jobbers and Credit Mobilier swindlers have pocketed dishonestly more than enough to build all the competing water and railway lines that they want to furnish speedy and cheap transportation for their crops which now rot on their farms. Public works have been constructed, but we have paid a higher price for them than any people ever paid before for similar works. It would be a moderate estimate to place the sum of the public frauds in connection with Pacific Railways, Credit Mobilier, and other financial contrivances, at $200,000,000, an amount which would build 4,000 miles of railroad at $50,000 a mile.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—That the farmers should seek to override the courts by means of the ballot-box is much to be deplored. Their case is a grievous one, and requires a remedy, but that must be applied by legitimate means. . . . . The difficulty is the enforcement of the remedy in the face of the immense power acquired by the railroad interest in this country, and this problem of railroad control is one that is peremptorily forcing itself forward for early solution.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

—Because the railroads are such powerful aids to the country, there is no reason why the country should be laid helpless at their feet to be coolly plucked at leisure. It is a short-sighted policy on the part of the corporations to arouse the feeling that is growing up.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch*.

—It should be borne in mind that this new issue is not brought forward by politicians for political purposes, but is actually forced upon the country by necessity. The farmers of the West are compelled to seek some remedy.—*Galveston (Tex.) News*.

—Courts, and decisions, and charters, and every device by which power and monopolies entrench themselves, must conform to the popular will. This is the highest law in this land whenever the people choose to express it. It is indeed in any land, as the Bourbons and feudalists learned in France near the close of the last century. It is infinitely desirable that the people should act wisely and moderately, but whether they will do this or not depends upon the measure of their wrongs and the persistency of the wrong-doers. Extreme measures are to be deprecated, but submission to wrong and oppression beyond a certain point is more to be deprecated.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette*.

—It will not do for us to take anything for granted,—we must know how every man we support for office stands. He must be pledged over his own signature to inaugurate the reforms demanded, and if inaugurated already, to support them unflinchingly and unfalteringly; and if he fails, hold him as an apostate and a traitor to our interests and unworthy to remain among us, if not unworthy of life itself. We must exact a fearful penalty from the coward and imposter. Our interests have been bartered away so long and so constantly that our indignation at any further betrayals is but just and reasonable, and as the truck trader no longer has any regard for public sentiment, we must hold up something to him he will regard.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times*.

—The railroad war in the West is likely to end in a general war against all sorts of organized dishonesty in both the State and Federal Governments.—*New Orleans Times*.

—Evils and abuses there always are to be overcome, removed, or corrected. But flying from organized parties to mob movements will not do it. Let the philanthropists, the real, earnest seekers for reform, put their best energies into the work of cleansing and oiling their party machinery. Let them begin at the beginning and make clear work.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle*.

—The truth of the matter is, there is little hope of any good from either of the old party organizations, and the quicker the people come boldly up to the conclusion the better it will be for the country.—*Mansfield (Ohio) Liberal*.

—It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a better understanding and more justice will prevail between the people and the corporations, for at present it must be admitted it looks as if there is an ugly and bitter conflict ahead which may lead to more serious results than is at present generally imagined.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Journal*.

—If the politicians can succeed in no other way, they will possibly attempt to excite a portion of the farmers against another portion. See that they do not succeed. No great good can be accomplished unless the farmers pull together. There must be no break in the ranks. A solid front will carry the enemy's breastworks. Shall we have it?—*Kansas Farmer*.

—The Farmers' Association, now being organized, is the great entering-wedge which will eventually split asunder the giant trunks of monopoly which obstruct to-day commercial freedom in our country. With such indomitable aims and ends we bid the movement God speed.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial*.

—The *Mirror* last week said that "Mr. Burchard had done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the people." Judging from the tone of the press throughout the district, and the tone of the communications that pour in upon us, and the thundering tones we hear everywhere from those same people, we beg leave to disagree with the *Mirror* most emphatically.—*Carroll County Gazette*.

—One branch of the late Hon. Samuel Shellabarger's argument justifying his acceptance of the Congressional back-pay is too beautiful to pass by unnoticed. Here it is:

> If I did wrong in taking $5,000 back pay, it was not my first sin, for I took back pay under the act of July, 1866, which gave the Congress that passed it eight months' back pay.

Says the Hon. Mr. Lightfingers, just condemned to State's Prison for burglary: "If I did wrong in taking $5,000 from that safe, it was not my first sin, for I took $3,000 in July, 1866, without anybody even arresting me for it." The world will not regard this as constituting a reason why Mr. Lightfingers shouldn't be punished, but the argument is as strong and as forcibly put as Mr. Shellabarger's.—*Memphis Avalanche*.

—There is not anything highly exciting in the Congressional bumming at St. Louis. It is drawn mild.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—In later years American society has betrayed symptoms of a cankering corruption that was never known to exist in any country in history at so early an age. It is shameful to the last degree, but it is true that in our day money is worshiped like a god; and when this blind idolatry exists it is idle to suppose that men will not acquire it by infamous means. It is also idle to suppose that it will be the less devoutly honored on that account.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## Third Day of the Pigeon-Shooting Tournament.

## Stagg vs. Farnsworth, Bogardus vs. Paine, Kleinman vs. Paine.

## The "Western Sporting Gazette"—Turf Notes.

### PIGEON-SHOOTING.

The weather yesterday was magnificent for pigeon-shooting, and was taken advantage of eagerly by all the good marksmen in the city, and by about two hundred of those non-professional people who delight to hear the crack of the shot-gun, and mark the effect from the grand stand in Dexter Park. None of those who were present can complain of not having received the worth of their money in the way of sport, for there were three closely-contested matches, in two of which the crack shots of the country participated. The other match was shot by Tom Stagg and John Farnsworth, and was the first one of the day. It was at fifty single birds, twenty-one yards rise from a plunge trap, for $50 a side. At the opening Farnsworth was quite a favorite with pool-buyers, but before the match was over the betting changed around in favor of Stagg, who eventually came out winner. Following is the score:

STAGG—1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—36.

FARNSWORTH—1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—35.

BOGARDUS AND PAINE.

The next match was between Capt. Bogardus, the champion, and Ira A. Paine, the famous New York marksman. A stake of $500 was generally supposed to depend on the result, but it is highly probable that such was not the fact. Professional pigeon-shooters, as a general thing, talk more and produce less money than any other class of sporting men, though why this should be so cannot be explained. Any one who knows anything about pigeon-matches could tell at a glance that Bogardus and Paine were not shooting for money. Both of them appeared to be careless as to how the thing would turn out. The match, however, was not devoid of interest to the spectators, as there was considerable money in the pools. Fifty single birds from five ground traps were shot at, the rise being thirty yards, and the boundary eighty. The English rules governed the contest. Miles Johnson was the referee, and E. W. Tinker acted as judge for Paine, and Theodore Wachter as judge for Bogardus. At the start the betting was about even, but $10 to $5 was offered on Bogardus when the first ten birds had been disposed of. The score then stood 8 for Bogardus and 5 for Paine, both men having made some miserable misses. At the end of the second ten the betting was again materially changed, Paine having killed 9 and Bogardus 6, thus making the score even at 14 each. The calculations of pool-buyers were again upset during the progress of the third round, in which Paine managed to get behind again. He secured 5 and Bogardus 8 out of 10. From this point on to the closing of the match Bogardus kept the betting with him at various odds, which were freely taken. He missed 4 birds in the last 20, and so did Paine, the score being left at 37 to 35 in favor of the Western man. The observations of several persons who got caught in the pools were not very complimentary to either shooter just about this time; but Bogardus and Paine are old heads in the shooting business, and care little about what is said of them when they don't feel it in their pocket-books. Following is the score of the match:

PAINE—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—35.

BOGARDUS—0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—37.

The guns did not miss fire in the match, and the birds flew unusually well. When the ability of the shooters is taken into consideration, the score becomes very poor.

PAINE AND KLEINMAN.

The closing match of the day occurred between Paine and Abe Kleinman, of Calumet, who inherits the family failing of carrying off sweepstake and handicap prizes, and losing single-handed matches, as a general rule. This contest was undoubtedly genuine, as the shooters themselves exhibited considerable anxiety about the result. Thirty single birds from a ground trap, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, were shot at, under the Rhode Island rules, for a stake of $200. The men "trapped and handed" for each other,—that is, one took a pigeon from the coop and placed it in the trap for the other to shoot at. This may be considered an unimportant portion of the match by those who do not thoroughly understand it. To the professional pigeon-shooter, however, it means a great deal. They are intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the bird, and can pick out the strongest, and those which are likely to fly wild when released from the trap. In this respect Paine has no superior in America. When Kleinman stepped to the score he was the favorite in the pools, and continued to be until after he had fired his thirteenth shot. In the first ten he killed nine, the second bird falling dead out of bounds. Paine also killed nine out of his first ten, losing the fifth bird, which carried considerable shot out of the park. Kleinman lost the third and fifth in his second ten,—the former falling dead out of bounds, and the latter being a clear miss. Paine lost one bird in this round by failing to hit it, and came very near losing another, which flew out of bounds and flew in again to die. Any odds almost could now be got on Paine. In the third ten, Kleinman made another clean miss of an easy-flying bird, while his antagonist killed his ten unerringly, leaving the score 28 to 26 in his favor. What a difference there is between this match and the Paine-Bogardus affair! Following is the score:

KLEINMAN—1 0* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0* 1 1 0 0* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—26.

PAINE—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—28.

THIS AFTERNOON.

A sweepstakes match will be shot by local amateur marksmen, this afternoon, and it promises to be interesting. Fifteen of our best shots have already entered and deposited a fee of $15 each, which makes the "pot" respectable.

Eddy Thomas and Robertson, the Scotch champion, will shoot this afternoon at fifty birds for a stake of $100. The Kennicott Club rules will be observed.

A FOUR-HANDED MATCH.

Strong efforts are being made to arrange a four-handed match between Tinker and Paine, and Bogardus and Kleinman. The parties themselves appear willing, but there are differences of opinion as to the amount of stake and the place of shooting. The Eastern men would rather have it come off nearer to their home than Chicago. Such a match at Dexter Park, for $500 or $1,000 a side, would bring out an immense crowd, and it ought to be made if possible.

PIGEON-SHOOTING IN HYDE PARK.

Another match has been arranged between J. P. Robertson and Dr. O. H. Bross. The conditions are that twenty-five wild birds shall be shot at, twenty-one yards rise, the shooter to trap and handle; stake, $100.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

It is claimed by persons who ought to know that the championship match between Bogardus and Tinker on Thursday was a "snap" affair, gotten up for the purpose of catching bets. One gentleman who was present says he heard a man, who must have been in the "ring," call out the missed birds, or, rather, the birds that were to be missed, and get them right every time. The same gentleman reports that the cartridges which missed fire were put into the gun empty. If these are facts, professional pigeon-shooting should not be countenanced any longer.

### NEW SPORTING PAPER.

The *Western Sporting Gazette* is a new weekly paper, which will make its first appearance during the first week in June, under the competent editorship of Mr. T. Z. Cowles, who has, for the past five years, been identified with the sporting department of THE TRIBUNE, and for nearly a year has combined with it the charge of the dramatic column. The new paper with which he will hereafter be connected is, as its name implies, essentially a sporting paper, and those who are familiar with the sporting columns of this journal during the time of Mr. Cowles' connection with it, will need no other guarantee of his ability to conduct just such a publication as the *Gazette*.

In leaving THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Cowles takes with him the best wishes of his old associates for his success. As his decease does not necessarily follow his disunion with us, the obituary resolutions are preserved, it is hoped, for a very distant day, when they will appear in the commercial column.

### THE TURF.

The splendid driveway on the north lake shore was thrown open to fast roadsters from 2 till 6 yesterday afternoon, and the result was a lively and exciting scene. The trotting is reported to have been very fast. The best horses on the ground were Mr. Bluett's bay, Col. Swallow's matched bays, Mr. Forrest's sorrel, Mr. Moore's black pacer, a dapple gray driven by D. R. Allen, and Mr. Hamlin's bay colt.

NOTABLE HORSE RACE AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 16.—The best 3-year-old race on record has just been made. An immense attendance was drawn by the announcement that Tom Bowling would make his first appearance on the turf to-day, and the result shows that he is all that his friends claim him to be. The race was well contested, Sallie Watson making a close second in both heats. The result was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| McGrath's Tom Bowling | 1 | 1 |
| Cottrell's Sallie Watson | 2 | 2 |
| Boyd's h. f. | 3 | dis |

Time: 1:43½, 1:43¾.

Second Race—Citizen's stake, for 3-year-old one and a half mile dash, $250; 8 entries; 4 started. Result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Grinstead's Crackford, by Lightning | 1 |
| McGrath's Artist, by Asteroid | 2 |
| Keene's War-Cry, by War-Dance | 3 |
| Reynold's Buchu, by Planet | 4 |

Time, 2:40½.

TWO-HUNDRED MILE RACE.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—Delaney's sorrel mare completed this morning 200 miles at the Driving Park in forty-four hours and twenty minutes, being on the track twenty-eight hours an thirty-one minutes.

### BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Base ball: Baltimores, 12; Mutuals, 6.

# THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Christian Union have started their third Holly Tree Inn at No. 46 Franklin street.

Frank Sturges yesterday transferred to William E. Dodge, Jr., of New York, forty-eight feet of ground on State street, west front, near Madison street, with sandstone-front building, for $195,000.

There will be a special meeting of the managers and members of the Old Ladies' Home, No. 1245 Indiana avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

The helpers at the North Chicago Rolling Mills are again on a strike. They are veryuproarious, and it is feared they will commit violence. Police are on the ground for any emergency.

The alarm of fire from Box 178, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by flames being discovered in a small shed on North avenue, east of Sedgwick street. They were extinguished, with nominal loss.

Patrick Murphy, who was one of the victims of the terrible scalding accident at the Bessemer Steel Works, died in great agony on Wednesday night. He was a single man, and a good workman. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Peter Gore, C. Riley, and Mike Kelly, who have been arrested as the parties who assaulted Dolan on last Sunday evening, were before Justice Scully yesterday morning. The examination was continued to May 24, without bail, the wounded man being unable to appear.

Two rough-looking customers, named Thomas D. Elliston and Henry Monohon, were before Justice Scully yesterday morning, on the charge of robbing Mr. T. W. Sullivan of a watch and $80, while he was in an inebriated condition. The examination was continued till the 17th, in bonds of $1,000 each.

Edward Lyons and Patrick Haggerty were fined $100 each, some time since, for beating their wives. They were let off on a promise of good behavior. Yesterday morning they broke their solemn vows, and Justice Scully soon after sent them both to the House of Correction for 203 days.

Henry Wolf, a young swindler, who was arrested and found guilty, some time since, of falsely procuring money by presenting bills for payment of his own get up, was again arrested yesterday afternoon, at the instance of W. S. Potwin, No. 76 Lake street, for the same offense. He will be examined before Justice Banyon this morning.

Justice Banyon, yesterday, passed judgement on James Cleary, who has a practice of staying over night at boarding-houses, and decamping in the morning with his wardrobe much increased. He was held to the Criminal Court, in $500 bonds, for stealing a dozen shirts, in this way, from Billerton's Hotel, on Fifth avenue.

A boy named Anderson, while on his way home from school, yesterday afternoon, attempted to jump on the cow-catcher of engine No. 40, of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and, slipping, was run over. His left leg was badly injured. Dr. McCullough attended him, and says his wound will not prove fatal.

"Old King Cole," who died at the County Hospital yesterday morning, was not such a very merry old soul, but his death deserves mention, because his name is familiar to many people in this city, where he was long employed in the elevated occupation of a gambler. But now he is dead, and this notice will inform the public of the fact, and, it is hoped, a wealthy brother, who lives somewhere in Cook County.

One of the amenities of a Christian civilization was demonstrated at the extreme west of the city, yesterday afternoon. Two young women were observed dancing in front of a church, waiting for a funeral to leave a house on the opposite side of the avenue, and thoroughly enjoying themselves. Life must be very short, if the pastime could not be postponed a few minutes.

The Commissioners having in charge the exchange of the old Bridewell lot for the site of the Post-Office, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, met in Judge Drummond's room, Custom-House building, yesterday afternoon. They talked over the matter for an hour or two, considered the evidence taken the other day as to the relative values of the two lots, but declined to make public their conclusion. It was stated that their decision would be given on Monday next.

Conundrum: Supposing that County Commissioner Lonergan brings in a bill for $1,200 against the city for compensation for a wall pulled kown by the Fire Department in 1870; supposing, also, that this bill has been thrown out by a former Council; suppose Ald. Bailey obtains a contract from the County Committee on Buildings, of which Mr. Lonergan is a member; supposing that the claim is referred to a committee of which Ald. Bailey is a member, why, in the name of sleeve-buttons and Credit Mobilier stock, should not Mr. Bailey press Mr. Lonergan's claim?

Shumaway, the St. Louis Library thief, yesterday morning attempted to get out of the clutches of the detectives on a writ of habeas corpus, upon which he was taken before Judge Tree, in the Criminal Court. John Lyle King appeared for the thief, who swore that he was held in custody without legal process. But Sergt. Ellis was present, and presented for his Honor's perusal, a requisition from the Governor of Missouri upon Governor Beveridge, and also a warrant issued by the Governor of Illinois for the fellow's arrest. Judge Tree, therefore, promptly refused to release Shumaway, and he was taken back to Police Headquarters. Detective O'Neil will take him to St. Louis to-night.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. The resignation of Station-keeper Joseph Kenny was accepted. Kenny has been on the force for ten years, has won the esteem of all his superiors, and now retires to better himself financially. Richard Hamilton was charged with sleeping while on beat, but the case was dismissed. Charles McCabe was charged, as the bulb-nosed *Times* reporter would say, "with an overweening fondness for the intoxicating cup." He admitted the truth of the charge. Sentence of dismissal was pronounced, but suspended during the good behavior of the offender. Henry E. Taylor was placed upon the reserve list of accepted candidates to fill a vacancy among the pipemen, upon the recommendation of Fire-Marshal Robert Williams. The Board adjourned.

To a certain class of thieves, the several railway depots of the city furnish a rich harvest. Notwithstanding the number of watchmen the roads employ, there is hardly a night but something is stolen. One of the favorite modes of operating is to jack up the cars, and remove the brass boxes. This property is easily disposed of at the junk-shops. On Thursday night Officers Thomas, Maloney, and Large succeeded in arresting two junk-dealers, named Peter Deitsch and Isaac Maentz, who are believed to control a large gang of these thieves. Two boys have also been arrested, named Cornelius Leary and Joseph Pearce. It is believed they belong to the gang, and will turn State's evidence. They have been chiefly operating on the cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Over $1,500 worth of property was found in the shops of these dealers, all of which is believed to have been stolen. The parties were examined before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and Deitsch and Maentz were held in $2,500 bonds each, and the boys in $500.

The suicidal mania has again made itself manifest, and this time on Ellis avenue, on the South Side. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a Swede woman, named Johanna Alson, who has been employed as a servant in the house of Mr. A. Johnson, No. 151 Ellis avenue, was found in a shed in the rear of that gentleman's residence hanging by the neck from a beam. When discovered she was lifeless, and had apparently been hanging for some time. She arose at a very early hour in the morning, and, after putting the breakfast on the table went out, and was not seen until she was found dead. For some days she seemed depressed and abstracted, but what incited her to so summarily end her life is not known. She had been working in the family for some time, and was highly regarded. About $80 was found upon her person, which will be sent to her friends in Sweden, as she has no relatives in this country. She was 43 years of age. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at which a verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

A gang of burglars are operating on Milwaukee avenue and vicinity, who appear to be ready to commit murder if thwarted in their attempts to purloin property. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, George F. Muss, proprietor of the Wicker Park Saloon, No. 896 Milwaukee avenue, was aroused by hearing a noise as if some one was trying to force an entrance into the house by raising a window. Mr. Muss got out of bed, and was proceeding down stairs, when he was met by four men with masks on. Before he could demand of them an explanation, they grappled him, and beat him most terribly. While this was in progress, Mrs. Muss escaped from a back window, and, by screaming, alarmed the whole neighborhood. The burglars, fearing they would be captured if they remained longer, left Mr. Muss, bleeding and insensible, on the stairway, and put out. Some police officers were informed of the affair, but not until the masked villains had escaped. They will probably go unpunished, as they could not be recognized. Mr. Muss was conveyed to a drug-store, and his wounds were dressed by a surgeon, who pronounced them not very serious.

## PERSONAL.

L. E. Campbell, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Dr. Osgood, Greenfield, Mass., is at the Matteson.

Hon. A. McDonald, Arkansas, is at the Sherman.

B. R. Simpson, of Maine, is at the West Side Briggs.

Clara Louise Kellogg left the Gardner yesterday for Toledo.

F. A. Hinman, United States Engineer Corps, is at the Matteson.

John Eadie, D. D., LL.D., Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Henry Caldeswood, LL.D., Edinburgh, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Gen. C. L. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

Hon. James A. Greig, of Albany, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday for home.

The third of a series of lectures before the Jewish Union will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adler, this evening, at Standard Hall. The subject is to be "Lead us not into temptation." All are invited to this evidence of progress.

The sermon which the Rev. J. L. G. McKown was to have delivered last Sunday morning to the little people of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, was deferred on account of the visit of Bishop Harris. It will be delivered on Sunday morning.

Prof. J. Haven will commence a course of lectures upon the history of philosophy on Wednesday, May 27, at 3 o'clock, in the rooms of the Christian Union, No. 114 Madison street. Dr. Haven has delivered this lecture before, but has added to and embellished it from his experience while traveling in Europe and Egypt.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee; Temple Dodge and wife, Omaha; H. W. Levison and wife, Council Bluffs; Clifton Shears, Toronto; John Ring and wife, St. Louis; J. D. Heston, Philadelphia; F. A. Davis and family, Beloit.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: S. W. Copeland, Georgia; John C. Balderston, Baltimore; John B. Schaffer, New York; Daniel B. Stearns, Brooklyn; R. M. Newport, St. Paul; H. Goeser, Cleveland; L. W. Carroll and family, Connecticut; T. D. Sewell, Washington; J. E. K. Herrick, Boston.

On the recommendation of the Hon. J. D. Ward, Congressman from the Second District, Richard H. Lull, son of Albert G. Lull, of the Pioneer Planing Mill, has been appointed a Cadet Midshipman in the United States Navy. He was born in Chicago, and will be 16 years of age in June. His examination will take place at Annapolis on June 5.

Among arrivals at the West Side Briggs House were: Gen. E. A. Paine, Monmouth, Ill.; Thomas Campbell, London, England; Geo. K. Oyler, St. Louis; L. Wilcox, Pittsburgh; Isaac Edwards, Omaha; R. O. Loomis, Portage City; D. F. Minahan, Providence, R. I.; R. Dunbar, Chicago & Alton Railroad; F. T. B. James, Cincinnati; Gen. E. B. Howard, Boston; and William Herst, Manchester, England.

Mr. Routledge, the celebrated publisher at London, is now traveling in this country.

Archbishop Purcell has forbidden Catholic children to take books from the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Stebbins, the artist, is to spend the summer with Miss Cushman at Newport. The two ladies are cousins.

Mrs. Florence Knox has been engaged to sing in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. She is a Michigan lady.

Judge A. J. Thayer, of the Supreme Court of Oregon, died at Corvallis, April 28. He ran for Congress in 1860, and was elected Judge in 1870.

Dr. Noah H. Lacey, the only surviving member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention of 1818, lives in Bristol, Kenosha County, Wis., at the age of 88.

Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, having resigned the office of Regent of the University, the Legislature elected James W. Booth, of New York, to fill the vacancy.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland cleared just 75 cents on John Hay's lecture. They are undecided as to the heathen country to which the money should be sent.

It is said that at the end of his term of office Gen. Grant, as a rebuke to the late thieving Congress, will restore his hundred thousand extra pay to the Treasury, with interest.—*Bangor Commercial*.

Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont, aged 71, was married to Jennie Martin, of Woodstock, at Columbus, N. H., Monday, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Tewksbury, of Gorham, N. H.

George Carleton, the New York publisher, has just returned from Bermuda, bringing with him a colossal marble statue of the Appollo Belvidere, which is now on exhibition at his publishing house. It was one of the works of art saved from the submerged hull of the Italian ship Charlotte which was wrecked last March on the sunken coral rocks of the dangerous reefs of "the still vexed Bermoothes."

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Money abundant and easy at 5@7 per cent on call, and 7@9 for prime discounts. Press dispatches from Vienna, announcing a hundred additional failures, place the panic there in a more serious light than heretofore.

Sterling decidedly firmer, closing at 109 1-16@109⅛ for 60 days, 110⅛@110¼ for sight, and 110⅜ for cable transfers.

Gold firm and higher, ranging at 117⅞@118, with more activity under the advance in exchange, the bulls being confident of early shipments. Loans, 4@6 per cent. Clearings, $31,000,000. Outstanding legal-tenders show a decrease of $390,000. Treasury disbursements, $233,000. Customs receipts, $318,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Stocks depressed, with a marked decline late in the day. At times prices were firm, but this always ended in a general selling movement. Transactions very large, and the figures in some cases were the lowest current this week. The chief fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, 48⅛, 45¼, 45⅞; Erie, 60¼, 59⅞, 61⅛, 60½, 60¼; Western Union, 86¼, 84, 84⅞; C. C. & I. C., 30⅞, 31¼, 29⅞, 30⅛; Union Pacific, 30⅞, 31¼, 30⅛, 30⅜; Lake Shore, 90⅞, 89⅞, 90; New York Central, 100⅛, 99¾, 100; Rock Island, 108⅜, 107⅛, 107⅞; Ohio's, 41⅛, 42¼, 41½, 41⅜; St. Paul, 55¼, 53⅞, 54; Harlem, 129¼, 130, 128⅞; and Wabash, 69, 68⅞. The market at the close was steadier, with a recovery of ¼@⅜ per cent from the lowest point. Jay Gould is credited with the general fall of the day. A great decline is noted in Union Pacific income bonds, which were offered at 68⅛, with 60¼ bid.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 121⅛ | Coupons '67 | 120⅛ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 115⅛ | Coupons '68 | 119⅝ |
| Coupons, '64 | 115⅜ | New 5s | 114⅜ |
| Coupons, '65 | 117⅛ | 10-40s | 114 |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 118⅜ | Currency 6s | 114⅜ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 94 | Virginias, old | 50 |
| Tennessees, old | 80⅛ | North Carolinas, old | 28 |
| Tennessees, new | 80⅝ | North Carolinas, new | 16 |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 100 | St Paul pfd | 72 |
| Western Union | 84 | Wabash | 68⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 37 | Wabash pfd | 85 |
| Adams Express | 95⅛ | Fort Wayne | 93⅛ |
| Wells Fargo | 80⅛ | Terre Haute | 15 |
| American Express | 67⅝ | Terre Haute pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | 72 | Chicago & Alton | 110 |
| Pacific Mail | 45⅛ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 110 |
| New York Central | 100 | Ohio & Mississippi | 41⅛ |
| Erie | 60⅝ | C., C. & C. | 87 |
| Erie pfd | 71 | C., B. & Q. | 109 |
| Harlem | 128⅞ | Lake Shore | 90 |
| Harlem pfd | 130 | Indiana Central | 30⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 104 | Illinois Central | 115 |
| C. & P. | 87 | Union Pacific | 30⅝ |
| Northwestern | 78 | Union Pacific bonds | 85⅝ |
| Northwestern pfd | 85 | Central Pacific bonds | 102⅛ |
| Rock Island | 107⅛ | Del. Lack. & Western | 102⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 104 | Hartford & Erie | 2⅛ |
| St. Paul | 54 | | |

## Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 28s 6d. Spring wheat, 11s 4d@12s 4d; white, 12s 3d@12s. 4d; club, 12s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—3:00 p. m.—Lard, 40s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Balance unchanged.

LONDON, May 16—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛; 5-20s, '65, 91½; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89; Erie, 46⅝.

Sperm oil, 95@96.

FRANKFORT, May 16.—5-20s, '62, 95.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes, 54f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. Sales of the week, 921,000; export, 10,000; speculation, 9,000; stock, 746,000, American, 366,000; receipts, 47,000; American, 43,000; actual export, 10,000. Stock, 604,000; American, 200,000.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 5d@12s 6d; red spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork, 68s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberlands, 38s.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 2,000 qrs, all American; wheat, 6,000 qrs, all American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

## Albany Live Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—BEEVES—This week's market thus far has been an active and probably a very profitable one to those engaged in it. At the opening yesterday there was the usual attendance of local dealers and butchers, and a few Eastern buyers, who, after some holding off, bought largely of the offerings, paying prices fully ½c per lb live weight over the opening of last week. Sales of yesterday amounted to fully 1,000 head, largely in excess of sales for the opening day for many months. As all were in want of stock, and finding that holders were firm, buyers finally bought largely, and the market ruled very active for opening day. Holders knowing that the New York and Eastern markets were in want of cattle, and being assured that the receipts would be none too large, were not disposed to make concession, and the market has ruled, thus far, firm at the opening prices of yesterday. To-day the attendance was large from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Local and river-country buyers were also in good attendance, and from early morning till noon the buying was quite rapid. The sales of to-day amount to 1,860 head, largely in excess of the rates of this day last week. The receipts this week are slightly in excess of last, and the average quality fully as good, if not better. Medium weights are most abundant, and among the receipts are several fine herds of Illinois steers.

MILCH COWS—The offering this week is small, probably not over one car-load, and of medium quality. Eight of medium quality were sold at $42.00 per head. The prices range from $35.00 to $55.00.

WORKING OXEN—Demand good, but the offerings are limited. A few yokes were taken at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts are about equal to last week, and the demand moderate. The demand from the East is good, and, although holders have conceded ⅛@¼c per lb, buyers refuse to buy at the present prices, and the market rules dull. Average quality good. Only one car-load of lambs has yet been received, which was sold at 12c per lb. State and Western shorn sheep we quote at 5½@6¼c; unshorn at 6@7½c per lb.

## New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Beeves to-day, 53 cars, or 890 head, making 3,770 head for four days, against 3,540 head the same time last week. Market lifeless, and sales slow, but prices well sustained. The offerings were all native steers, except a single car-load of bulls and part of the steers still-fed. A car-load of bulls sold at 5¾c, live weight, and native cattle at a range of 11@13c, mostly 11¾@12c. Among the sales were 9 cars of Western stillers, 6½ cwt, at 11¼@11¾c; 5 cars Illinois corn-fed steers, 7 cwt, at 12c; 2 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, at 12c; 3 cars do, 7½ cwt, at 12½c, and 4 cars do, 7¼ cwt, at 12@12½c.

SHEEP—Received, 13 cars, or 2,744 head, all fair to good sheep, making a total for the four days of 11,620 against 8,155, the same time last week. Lambs next to nothing, and sales effected were at a decline of ½c. Medium to prime sheared sheep could not be sold for more than 5¾@6½c. Sales include 7 cars clipped Ohio, 80 to 90 lbs, at 6¼@6¾c, and 3 cars do, 79 to 91 lbs, at 6@6½c. Spring lambs quiet at 12@14c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,570, making 20,400 since last Monday, against 22,850 same time last week. Market little firmer at 5¼@6c, alive. Dressed in fair demand at 7@7½c.

## Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 16.—CATTLE—To-day, including 48 cars to arrive, 1,309. Total for the week, 8,857, or 521 cars against 471 cars the same time last week. Market dull and ⅛c off from yesterday's prices. But few buyers in attendance, and only a few loads offering. The yards are nearly bare of stock. Sales, 112 Illinois steers, averaging 1,027 to 1,158 lbs, at $5.62@5.90; 11 Illinois steers, av 920 lbs, at $5.37½; 95 Texas steers, av 1,154 lbs, at $5.25; 19 Indiana steers, av 1,180 lbs, at $6.00; 20 State bulls, av 812 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,900. Total for the week, 11,300 against 11,800 same time last week. Market closed dull at ¼@⅜c off from last week's closing prices. Western wooled sheep, $6.00@6.50; Western clipped, $4.75@5.75; Sales, 1,498 Ohio clipped sheep, 88 to 97 lbs, at $5.28@6.12½.

HOGS—To-day, 4,900. Total for the week, 24,100 against 27,100 same time last week. Market dull at $5.25@5.50. Sales, 363 Ohio hogs, av 15 to 20 lbs, at $5.00@5.55; 491 Illinois hogs, av 180 to 201 lbs, at $5.50; 265 stock pigs, av 80 to 100 lbs, at $5.85@6.00.

## New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business sluggish to-day with manufacturers, agents, and jobbers. The market for cotton goods remains quiet but steady. Heavy fancy cassimeres, medium grades, are wanted by clothiers, but low-priced jeans, satinets, and cottonades are dull and irregular. Foreign goods are quiet, except plain gray Japanese dress-goods, chambrays, and black mohairs. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "A leading jobbing house is selling Garner's fancy prints, shirtings, and Japanese at 9½c; Amoskeag prints and shirtings at 8½c; Yacht Club shirtings at 8½c, and Wamsutta prints at 7½c, as a drive."

## Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—PETROLEUM—Crude dull, lower, and drooping at $2.25@2.30. Refined dull and drooping, and nominally unchanged.

## The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 16.—COTTON—Weak, with a limited export demand; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer and more active; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.40; common to good extra, $6.85@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.60; extra Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour a shade stronger at $4.50@6.00. Corn meal steady. Wheat a shade firmer, with a fair export demand; receipts, 56,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.40@1.45; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.56@1.57; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.58; No. 2 Chicago, $1.65; No. 2 Northwest, $1.68; white Western, $1.97@2.06. Rye firm; Western, $1.00. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull. Corn in moderate demand for export; quotations unchanged. Oats more active and higher; receipts, 15,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@52c; white, 55@56½c; old State, 55c; black Western, 49@50c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 15½@16c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar dull; buyers and sellers apart; Porto Rico, 8⅝@8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 67@80c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, $18.00; prime mess, $17.25@17.50. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 7½c; hams, 12@13c. Middles quiet and weak; long clear, 9⅛@9⅜c; short clear, 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 9⅛@9 5-16c; kettle, 9⅝c.

BUTTER—Lower; Western, 25@30c.

CHEESE—Lower, at 12@15½c.

WHISKY—Firmer, with fair demand, at 93@93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm. Wheat dull, a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.99; extra white Michigan, $2.00; No. 1 do, $1.86½; amber Michigan, $1.76 spot; $1.77½ June; No. 1 red, $1.82; No. 2, $1.76. Corn dull and drooping, and a shade lower; high mixed, 46½c spot; 46½c June; 47½c July; 49c August; low mixed, 46c; yellow, 48c; no grade, 45½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 42½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, dull at 3½@4c; Oswego, 7@7½c; Kingston, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.25@1.26, regular; $1.34@1.35 for soft; No. 2 red fall, $1.77@1.80; No. 3, $1.63@1.65. Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c in elevator; 41½c seller June. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 36½@37c in elevator; 37c seller May. Rye and barley dull and unchanged; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; mess, $17.25. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard lower for round lots; prime steam, 8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

CATTLE—In fair demand and firm; inferior to common, 2@3½c; common to choice, 4@6c.

HOGS—Easier; most sales at $4.70.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.70@1.78. Corn firm at 50c. Rye firm at 82c. Barley firm.

OATS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $17.00, spot; sales, $17.00 buyer May. Lard dull and nominal; 8½c spot for steam; 9@9½c for kettle. Bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9c, and in demand at ½c less. Bacon very quiet and a shade easier; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 9⅛@9½c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and demand good. Wheat dull; sales of 18,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.35. Corn dull, heavy, and lower; sales of 7,000 bu No. 2 in lots of 50,000 and 25,000 bu by sample at 51c. Oats, rye, and barley, no transactions.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11c for corn, and 12@12½c for wheat.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but steady; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2, $1.70. Corn firm at 53@54c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—BAGGING—Quiet, but firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork held at $17.50@18.00. Bacon easy; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10c, packed. Hams steady; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured fancy, 14@15c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Lard firm; tierces, 9½@9¾c for choice leaf; 9c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Steady; iron-bound, 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.00@8.40; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 56@57c; white, 59@60c. Oats firm at 50c. Bran, 75c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess, $17.75. Dry salted meats dull at 8¼c, 9c, 9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal at 8¼c, 9¾c, 10c. Hams dull at 14½@14¾c. Lard dull; prime tierce, 9¾c; keg, 10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 6½@7c. Molasses—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@94c.

COTTON—Steady; sales of 3,500 bales good ordinary at 15¾c; low middling, 16¾c; middling, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 18½@18¾c. Receipts, 3,110 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,535; coastwise, 4; stock, 142,270; week's sales, 17,000; receipts for the week, 15,928; gross, 18,479; exports to Great Britain, 21,247; other foreign ports, 3,243; coastwise, 2,846.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal active and higher at $2.65@2.70. Corn in good demand at 60c. Oats scarce and firm at 47@48c.

HAY—In good demand at $18.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders, 8@8¼c; sides, 9¾@10¼c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super, $5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.97@1.98; amber, $2.00; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye, 93c. Corn less active; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats steady; white, 49@52c; mixed, 47@49c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19¾@19⅞c.

WHISKY—Held at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat steady; Western red, $1.75@1.90; amber, $1.95@2.00. Corn—Mixed Western quiet at 65c. Oats firm; mixed, 50c; white, 52@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Western steady; choice tub, 27@28c.

WHISKY—95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.39½; No. 2, $1.34½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 42c. Rye, No. 1, 73c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 215,000 bu.

## Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Russia, Idaho, Thomas Scott, Pittsburgh and barges; schrs Alvah Bradley, Lewis Day, Farewell, Bahama, Dave, Alida, Rogers.

PASSED UP—Props City of Concord, Dean Richmond, Tweed, Argyle; schrs Cossack, Vienna, San Jacinto, Manzanilla.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Blanchard, Henry Howard, Hackett and barge; bark Robertson; schrs Margaret Muir, Jessie Scarth, Thomas Ferry.

PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Chickaluna; bark Kate Darley; schrs Yankee Blade, E. C. Roberts, Mary McVea, City of Chicago, A. Rust, Margaret Dall, M. Mueller, Charles Wall.

WIND—Northwest.

## Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 16.—ARRIVED—Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Advance, Lemont, 78 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 77 yds stone, 40 brls lime; M. Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 89 yds stone; prop Whale, LaSalle, 3,000 bu corn; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone.

CLEARED—Gen. Rosecrans, Ottawa, 5 brls pork; Monarch, Lockport, 41,380 ft lumber, 910 bu wheat.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 16—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; W. A. Steele, Joliet, 85 yds stone; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,416 bu wheat.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Schenck's Mandrake Pills.**

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

MOURNING GOODS.

# MOURNING.

Full lines of Bombazines, Crapes, Henrietta Cloths, Canton Cloths, Batistes, Paramattas, and other popular fabrics, constantly on hand.

A choice lot of Blk. Striped Grenadines received this morning; 3-4 and 8-4 Blk. Grenadines, much below value; Blk. and Wht. Silks, Lustreless Silks, and a full assortment of all articles pertaining to this department.

The Blk. Alpaca we are now offering is unequaled in value and cheapness, and merits examination.

Special pains have been taken in the selection of goods for this department, and we can confidently recommend them as superior in quality, color, and finish.

*Chas. Gossage & Co.*

106, 108, 110

STATE ST.

FINANCIAL.

**GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER, BANKERS,**

Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in Currency and Gold. Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made on all points, and liberal cash advances made on approved collection paper.

GOLD, SILVER, and CANADA MONEY bought at highest rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, payable in any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent of Europe.

WILLOW WARE.

WILLIAM POTTLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

**WILLOW WARE**

Having just opened in the Store lately occupied by Chas. Gossage, 235 West Madison-st., I am prepared to offer a fine assortment of Plain and Fancy Baskets, Children's

CHAIRS, CRIBS, AND CARRIAGES.

Also, Ladies' and Gents' Fine Rockers, Bird Cages, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

# CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Retail Department.

W. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

In order to inaugurate business in their spacious and elegant new premises, offer the following

INTERESTING PRICES.

A large assorted lot of Hamburg Embroideries at 12 1-2 cts. yd, some of them worth 40 cts.

Children's White Pique Suits $1 each.

The finest and best imported French Corsets for $2 pair; regular price $5. A great bargain.

Other grades of French Woven and Sewed Corsets under value.

Large assortment Ladies' Colored Gros Grain Silk Fichus at 75 cts., half price.

Other styles Ladies' Ties in large assortment at low prices.

Elegant assortment new Parasols, just received.

The best one dollar Kid Glove in the city.

Alexandre's and other best makes Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades and sizes.

Agents for the sale of Herz's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best made; each pair warranted; all sizes in the latest and choicest shades.

New Spring Shawls, bright stripes, $2.50; a bargain.

Reversible Ottoman Stripe Shawls, $4 upwards.

Elegant new French Ottoman Shawls in rich styles.

Great Bargains in Lace Shawls and Sacques, bought much under regular value.

Good Japanese Silks from 40 cts. yd. up.

Black ground Stripe Silks, all silk, 65 cts.

Colored Stripe Silks $1, a bargain.

Elegant quality Stripe Spring Silks, $1.10.

Black all-silk Gros Grains $1, $1.10, $1.20.

Richer qualities Lyons Black Gros Grains, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75 and $2, the cheapest goods in the market.

Black Grenadines, very cheap.

A very attractive display of New Dress Goods, from 15 to 30 per cent below usual prices.

Having in our new store fine light, spacious accommodations, central location, and a low rent, we intend to make it interesting for old customers and new to come from the remotest parts of the city and country to trade.

DRESS GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY

call attention to recent arrivals of Summer Dress Goods and Shawls, from Auction.

Also, to Bleached and Brown Cottons, at very low prices.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

# Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FOR SALE.

# 12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

# LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in fine goods, at

# WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., } Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE

## MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

There are no changes of importance to note in the local money market. The supply of funds is fair for those who can furnish satisfactory collaterals. There are now, as there always are, merchants who complain that they cannot get sufficient accommodation at the banks, but in many of such cases it would probably be found that they are merchants who are doing a larger business than is justified by their capital. On the other hand, the amount of bank capital in Chicago, though larger than in almost any other city in the West, is small in comparison with the amount of business done here, and merchats are obliged to depend more largely on their own capital than in Eastern cities. This of course makes it hard rubbing for some, but for the present it does not appear that there is any scarcity of funds to loan on collaterals.

New York exchange was a little firmer to-day at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange advanced ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent in New York to-day, causing a corresponding advance in the price of gold.

THE ASPECTS OF FOREIGN TRADE AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

It is well understood that many of the most careful financiers and merchants have for some months been apprehensive as to what would be the effect on the financial affairs of this country of the unsettlement of confidence in Europe, first, in regard to American railroad bonds, and more recently in regard to the Vienna panic, which seems to be only one of the indications of a general collapse of the speculative fever which has prevailed in Germany for over a year. The steady rise in the price of gold from 112 in December to 118 in March seemed to indicate the progress of our financial relations with Europe to some sort of culmination, the result of which no one could foresee. But now that gold has hung at from 117 to 118 for nearly two months, many begin to ask what has interposed to stop its further advance and prevent the culmination in our foreign trade and foreign indebtedness that three months ago seemed inevitable. The answer to this query is in the great increase in exports of domestic products this year over last. An approximate notion of this increase may be obtained from the following figures of the exports from the four ports of New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, which represent the great bulk of general exports, for the first four months of the year, compared with the corresponding months of last year:

| | 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $87,123,146 | $68,045,690 |
| Boston | 11,481,230 | 8,233,933 |
| Philadelphia | 6,804,258 | 5,170,011 |
| San Francisco | 19,640,109 | 13,438,979 |
| Totals | $125,048,743 | $94,888,613 |

Thus, without any statistics of the increase of exports from the cotton ports, which must be very large, we find that there has been an increase of $30,000,000 in the value of exports of products. That this vast increase has been to a great extent very recent, is shown by the exports from the port of Boston, which for the month of April were $4,446,578, against $2,376,552 in March, $2,742,387 in February, and $2,305,244 in January. The increase of over $6,000,000 in the exports from San Francisco for the four months over the same time in 1872 are more evenly distributed over the four months, though even these, the heaviest exports of wheat, which constitute a great part, if not the whole, of the increase, have been since February. The increase of imports of foreign goods over the imports of last year has been large, but does not compare with the increase of exports, especially during the past two months. It is apparent that this is what has interposed to check the rise in the price of gold. It is not improbable that the *increase* in the amount of sterling exchange made against these increased exports of products from Jan. 1 to the present time, as compared with the same time last year, is nearly $50,000,000. It will be seen that the situation three months ago must have been grave when so large an increase in exports has only had the effect to *check* the rise of gold instead of causing it to decline.

Any theory as to how long this increase of exports over last year will continue, must, of course, be merely speculative. Cotton exports always fall off in this month. Thus far, they are still much larger than last year at this time. The price of cotton is much lower, but the visible supply of cotton in the United States is still 180,000 bales in excess of the supply at this time last year. Throughout the South generally there seems to be an expectation that the incoming cotton crop will be the most valuable every raised in the United States. The Montgomery *Advertiser* thinks that the money paid for it in its raw state will not fall far short of $330,000,000.

As for the California exports of wheat, which have so largely increased the exports of domestic products this spring, the prospects of a continuance of heavy exports from San Francisco are good. There is still a large amount of old wheat to go forward, and the latest reports from the Pacific coast show that the recent fears of a short crop were groundless. An enormous breadth of land was planted in wheat, and it was fully expected a month or two ago that California would have even a greater crop of wheat than last year at the harvest next month. The drouth of the past month has cut short the yield to a great extent; but the *California Farmer* and the San Francisco *Commercial Herald*, after a careful survey of the whole State, concur in saying that they "will, this coming season, have a full average crop," "more," says the *Herald*, "than ever before harvested prior to 1872." Even the most desponding of the California accounts of the crop do not place the exportable surplus out of the maturing crop of wheat at less than 400,000 tons, or about 13,000,000 bushels. Of the crops of the Northwest, the harvests of which are so much later than California, it is scarcely time to speak yet, but there has been nothing yet in the aspect of weather and the planting to forbid the expectation of a large crop of wheat. A large area has been planted in the West and Northwest—it is all in good condition. Corn has not been planted to so great an extent as last year, but it is not too late yet to plant, if there appears to be sufficient inducement in the price. From these prospects it appears that the chances are in favor of as large an exportable surplus of domestic products this year as last. The great bulk of them will not, however, be marketable before October. In the meantime, the monthly aggregate of exports will diminish, and there will be abundant occasion for a large advance in the price of gold during the summer.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 115⅜ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 115⅝ | 115⅞ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 117⅜ | 117⅝ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 118⅛ | 118⅜ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 120⅛ | 120⅜ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 118¼ | 118⅝ |
| 10-40s | 113⅞ | 114 |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 114⅜ | 114⅝ |
| Gold | 117 | 118 |
| Gold Coupons | 117⅛ | 118⅛ |
| Gold Exchange | .... | 118⅛ |
| Sterling Exchange | .... | 109 @110 |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | .... | 100 & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 99⅛ & int. |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 99⅛ & int. |
| Illinois County and Township 10s | 92@95 | .... |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, May 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 22, in Block 52, Kinzie's Addition, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $8,250.

Mary st, n of Archer av, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, bet Kinzie and Carroll, e f, Lot 5, dated May 1; consideration, $2,500.

West Twentieth st, 200 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $700.

West Van Buren st, 43⅓ ft e of Francisco, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $1,500.

Shober st, 221 ft n of North av, w f, 50x124¼ ft, dated April 18; consideration, $3,500.

Fifth av, n of and near Madison st, e f, 15x80 ft, dated April 21; consideration, $11,500.

15x80 ft adjoining the above, dated April 21; consideration, $11,500.

The premises No. 241 Warren av, dated April 11; consideration, $11,225.

Halsted st, n of and near Jackson st, w f, n ½ Sub-Lot 2 of Lot 8, dated May 1; consideration, $10,600.

Brown st, n of Twelfth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

Winchester st, bet VanBuren and Tyler sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,250.

West Washington st, near s w cor of Hoyne st, n f, Sub-Lot 2, e ½ Sub-Lot 1, dated May 5; consideration, $4,700.

The premises No. 73 South Robey st, dated May 1; consideration, $11,500.

Lot 13 of Lot 13 of Brown's Lots 2 and 13, of Lee's w ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $875.

Lot 4 in Love's n ½ Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 9; consideration, $850.

Burnside st, near n e corner of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $2,500.

Dayton st, n of and near Clay st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $1,000.

West Taylor st, between Desplaines and Jefferson sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 7, in Block 25, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Aug. 12, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

West Congress st, 21¾ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20⅝x91 ft, dated May 5; consideration, $7,000.

West Congress st, 83 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20¾x91 ft, dated May 5; consideration, $7,000.

West Twenty-first st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $2,000.

Division st, near s w cor of Larrabee st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 12; consideration, $5,650.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 21 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $16,000.

West Monroe st, 58 ft w of Wood st, n f, 22x125 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $2,750.

State st, 53 ft n of Madison st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $195,000. Frank Sturges to Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of New York City.

Sedgwick st, s of North av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $2,275.

Lot 19 of Lot 1 of Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 15; consideration, $600.

Same as the above, dated May 15; consideration, $650.

Michigan av, 570 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 31 1-10 ft to alley, dated May 5; consideration, $9,330.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 48 ft e of Racine av, s f, 24x124¼ ft, dated May 1; consideration, $800.

Wrightwood av, 24 ft e of Racine av, s f, 24x124¼ ft, dated May 1; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Blanche av, 139 ft w of Scammon av, s f, 325x115 ft, with 122x125 ft in same block, dated May 3; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 1 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 19 to 22, in Block 4 of Phare & Sackett's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov 20, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 20, in Block 2 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 33, in Block 4 in Fawsett's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $1,500.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873. | 1872. | 1873. | 1872. |
| Flour, brls | 8,895 | 7,080 | 6,857 | 5,488 |
| Wheat, bu | 48,960 | 26,372 | 166,258 | 14,372 |
| Corn, bu | 85,283 | 151,665 | 349,968 | 316,750 |
| Oats, bu | 31,510 | 39,020 | 79,863 | 61,653 |
| Rye, bu | 1,077 | 2,962 | 400 | 400 |
| Barley, bu | 2,250 | 3,700 | 5,798 | 2,420 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 36,025 | 24,560 | 66,836 | 74,684 |
| Flax seed, lbs | ....... | ....... | 25,200 | ....... |
| Broom corn, lbs | ....... | 21,400 | ....... | 28,850 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 9,060 | 358,580 | 318,140 | 421,870 |
| Beef, brls | ....... | ....... | 142 | 522 |
| Pork, brls | 150 | 280 | 14 | 592 |
| Lard, lbs | 40,910 | 24,910 | ....... | 82,020 |
| Tallow, lbs | 36,685 | 10,310 | 59,880 | ....... |
| Butter, lbs | 58,565 | 33,410 | 9,270 | 15,134 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | ....... | ....... | ....... | ....... |
| Live hogs, No. | 15,280 | 7,574 | 11,176 | 6,060 |
| Cattle, No. | 4,061 | 2,547 | 3,873 | 2,795 |
| Sheep, No. | 601 | 968 | ....... | ....... |
| Hides, lbs | 64,070 | 87,095 | 56,120 | 29,490 |
| Highwines, brls | 185 | 337 | 226 | 201 |
| Wool, lbs | 62,750 | 34,830 | 115,090 | 43,470 |
| Potatoes, bu | 6,005 | 4,858 | 4,172 | 2,645 |
| Lumber, m ft | 5,354 | 5,092 | 2,608 | 1,475 |
| Shingles, m | 1,940 | 1,960 | 2,032 | 2,980 |
| Lath, m | 152 | 303 | 60 | 282 |
| Salt, brls | 280 | 210 | 796 | 1,201 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,324 bu corn; 4,205 bu oats; 230 bu rye; 2,834 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 80 cars wheat; 213 cars corn; 14,400 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 30 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, (324 cars) 145,000 bu.

During the year 1872 not less than 41 vessels left the port of New Orleans for ports in the United Kingdom, with an aggregate of 969,232 bu of corn, nearly all of which had been supplied from the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and two-thirds of it from the main line of that road. Corn-freights from New Orleans to Liverpool were formerly 20c per bu, but recently they can be obtained for 12½c, which is quite an attraction. The only objectionable thing in the arrangement is, that St. Louis does not figure in it, after all her advocacy of the "great natural highway."

There was rather less doing on 'Change to-day, at about the same general average of prices as on Thursday; an advance in wheat being compensated by a decline in pork and corn. The shipping movement was considerably less active, though Eastern markets were strong. The more settled weather was no special cause of weakness, except in corn. We note more activity in outside business, both in commerce and in building.

The dry goods trade was only fair in any department. The unseasonable weather causes a diminished demand for seasonable fabrics, and the inquiry is still mainly centered in staple articles. Groceries were moving with a moderate degree of activity at the prices current yesterday, where coffees, sugars, rice, soaps, and spices were firmly held. Teas continue weak and unsettled. There was a light demand for butter, and trading was slow at the late decline. No change took place in the cheese, canned goods, or dried fruit markets. Fish were in liberal request at full former prices. Coal was weak and unsettled. The arrivals by lake continue large, and a decline is looked for at a not very distant day. Lackawanna and Erie now sell at $10.00. The hay market was quiet and weak. Hides were steadier. No change was noted in leather, pig iron, paints, colors, and oils.

The demand for lumber continues to improve, and a steadier feeling prevails for most descriptions, while the higher grades are very firm. At the docks, the offerings were rather light, and all cargoes were sold before noon, the advance obtained yesterday being fully sustained. The nail market is unsettled. A moderate inquiry exists, but there is a general cutting of prices among dealers. Quotations range from $5.25@5.37½, with 12½c off. Metals and tinners' stock are quiet and steady. Iron is in tolerably fair request at former rates. Naval stores are active and firm. The wool market is quiet; the stocks are light, and only a moderate Western demand exists. New wool is coming in sparingly. All the grades of broom corn except the very lowest are fairly active at the ruling rates. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. The demand for oranges, lemons, and choice apples continues active, and prices are ruling quite strong, while pineapples, being in large supply, are lower. Choice varieties of potatoes were in good request and firm, but common lots were dull. There was a fair inquiry for poultry on local account, and, owing to light offerings, prices ruled strong for all choice stock. Eggs were in large supply and easier.

Highwines were active and steady, being in good demand at the quotation of the past few days. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 89½c per gallon, which included all the offerings. The market closed strong, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices.

Lake freights were quiet, but reported a shade firmer, shippers being quite willing to pay yesterday's rates, but would not pay more, while carriers generally asked ½c advance. A total of five charters was reported (not including two to go to Milwaukee for loads), which will carry only 64,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn, and 15,000 bu oats. Sail rates were 5½c on corn, and 6c on wheat, bid, to Buffalo, and 12c for corn and 12½c for wheat to Kingston or Oswego. Through freights to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 27c for wheat, 25c for corn, and 15c for oats. Corn to Portland, 27c. A comparison of the grain charters reported, with the marine list of clearances, shows that several vessels have been contracted for which were not reported till they took out their clearance papers. The reason for this is, probably, the fact that the agents of those vessels are also insurance agents, and wished to avoid the competition of other agents in effecting insurance upon the cargoes.

Provisions were dull and weak, in sympathy with the market for live hogs, in which prices were again lower, owing to big receipts. There was a fair amount of trading in mess pork, but it was chiefly in the way of turning over from June into July, at an established decline of some 40c per brl, though there was a better disposition to take hold near the close, at the lower figures. Lard was nominally strong at the opening, owing to the advance in gold, which affects it as an article of export; but owners could not hold up against the weakness in pork, and conceded 5c per 100 lbs. Meats were dull and ⅛c per lb lower. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.05@16.10; do seller June, $16.10@16.15; do seller July, $16.55@16.60; do seller August, $17.00@17.20; lard, cash or seller May, $8.95@9.00; do seller June, $9.00; do seller July, $9.25@9.30; summer lard, $8.50; do without package, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; 8¾@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅛c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10¼c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $23@23.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.00; 500 brls do seller June (last evening) at $16.40; 500 brls do at $16.20; 2,250 brls do at $16.10; 1,000 brls do seller July at $16.60; 1,000 brls do at $16.55; 500 brls do at $16.50; 250 tcs lard seller June (last evening) at $9.10; 250 tcs do at $9.00; 250 tcs do seller July at $9.25; 100,000 lbs short ribs seller June (last evening) at 8½c; 100,000 lbs do July (last evening) at 9c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 10c; 100 boxes spring cured cut hams at 11c.

Flour was more active, and strong at yesterday's quotations, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York, and an advance in wheat here. There was a good demand, both from shippers and local dealers, and several lots were bought to arrive, some of the stocks being so low that orders could not be filled on the spot. There was a better inquiry for good brands of spring extras than heretofore, though low grades were also wanted on Canadian account. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 20 brls red winters at $7.50; 200 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.50; 500 brls do (part Athlete) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 300 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.60; 2,300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 300 brls do at $4.00; 30 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 4,350 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track; 30 tons do at $11.25 delivered; 10 tons middling at $12.00 at mill; and 500 brls corn meal at $2.40. The following were the quotations at the close:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 8.50 | @11.00 |
| Red winter extras | 7.00 | @ 8.50 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 6.10 | @ 7.00 |
| Low to medium | 4.75 | @ 5.75 |
| Minnesotas (patent) | 8.00 | @11.00 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 6.50 | @ 8.00 |
| Spring superfines | 3.00 | @ 5.00 |
| Rye flour | 4.15 | @ 4.40 |
| Bran | 10.50 | @11.00 |

Wheat was moderately active and irregular, averaging 1c higher than yesterday. Liverpool was quoted 1d per 100 lbs higher, and New York was a shade firmer, while the shipments are so much in excess of the receipts that the next weekly statement will show a large reduction of stocks in store. There was less demand for shipment than the average of the past week, but a fair amount was taken for that purpose, and there were several buying orders for next month from outside. There did not appear to be much long buying on local account, but the short interest took hold rather freely, and the continued existence of the discrimination in price of cash wheat over seller June proves that the May shorts are not all covered yet, while it also indicates that receipts are expected to increase next month, with more settled weather; and cash wheat will probably be relatively higher than options for some time to come. Seller June opened at $1.29¾, advanced to $1.31⅛, declined to $1.30⅝, and closed firmer at $1.30⅞. Seller the month was quiet at $1.30½@1.32, closing at $1.31⅞. Regular No. 2 spring sold as high as $1.32¼, closing at $1.31⅝@1.32; there was a discrimination of about ⅝c per bu in favor of fresh receipts over regular. No 1 spring was active at $1.38@1.39. No 3 spring was in fair demand at $1.22@1.22¼. Rejected spring was inactive. Seller the year was quoted at $1.15 bid, and $1.16¼ asked. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.38; 30,000 bu do at $1.38@1.39; 5,200 bu No. 2 spring (part hard) at $1.32¼; 21,600 bu at $1.32; 10,000 bu do at $1.31½; 45,000 bu do at $1.31⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.31⅞; 3,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.22¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.22. Total, 138,400 bu.

Corn was active and steady, but 1c lower, though reported stronger in New York, while the reported shipments from this city were the largest of the season, and the reported receipts were only fair. The more settled weather was the principal cause of the decline, as it brought out numerous orders to sell on country account, and caused some local holders to offer corn freely, in anticipation of lower prices following big receipts. There is no doubt that, if the weather should set in fine, a great deal of corn would come in that has been locked up tightly in fear of a poor yield the next harvest. It is reported, however, that a good deal of the corn will be of low grade, as much less care has been taken of it than usual, owing to low prices, and some is yet standing in the fields, ungathered, from the last crop. There was a more active shipping demand than for two or three days past, all the offerings being freely taken at the decline. Seller June opened at 40⅝c, advanced to 41⅛c, and declined to 40⅝c at the close. Seller July sold at 42⅞@43⅜c, and seller August at 44@44½c, the latter closing at 44¼c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 39⅝@40c, and strictly fresh receipts at 40@40½c, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 27,200 bu do at 40c; 55,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 26,600 bu do at 39⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 14,400 bu do at 41c afloat; 3,600 bu rejected at 38¼c; 400 bu do at 38c. Total, 145,800 bu.

Oats were more active in options and less so in cash lots, which were but little wanted. Prices were irregular over a small range, averaging a trifle lower than yesterday. Seller June opened at 33⅝c, advanced to 33⅞c, and closed at 33⅝c. Seller July sold early at 35⅛c, declined to 35⅛c, and closed at 35⅝c. Regular No. 2 closed at 32⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu at 33⅝c; 14,800 bu at 33c; 1,200 bu at 32⅞c; 16,200 bu at 32⅝c; 1,800 bu rejected at 30⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 34c. Total, 35,200 bu.

Rye was rather more active at an unchanged price. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 69½c. The receipts and demand are both light, and have been so for several weeks past.

Barley was almost lifeless, nothing being wanted except a few sample lots. The market for graded barley was nominally unchanged. No. 2 in the Rock Island was quoted all the way from 71@76c, and in other houses at 80@83c; No. 3 quoted at 65@68c, and rejected at 45@50c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu rejected at 49c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00, and 200 bu do at 80@95c. Total, 1,000 bu.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "It will, doubtless, surprise even the members of this trade themselves, when we state that the value of the receipts of butter for the last year, at New York alone, amounts to $20,000,000, and cheese to over $12,000,000, while wheat was only $25,000,000; corn, $24,000,000; cut meats, about $12,000,000, and lard, $8,000,000; showing that the provision and grain trades, which have been given such prominence above the butter and cheese trade as to almost wholly ignore the latter, are scarcely of greater importance than butter and cheese."

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Dec. 31, 1872, and for the calendar year ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1871. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic exports (specie values). | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended Dec. 31, 1872 | $43,122,366 | $52,654,587 | $1,722,708 |
| Month ended Dec. 31, 1871 | 39,370,340 | 47,863,558 | 1,656,518 |
| Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1872 | 677,144,579 | 544,438,786 | 25,086,053 |
| Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1871 | 589,915,614 | 510,994,601 | 26,797,887 |

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Dec. 31, 1872, was $68,109,926, against $68,968,932, Dec. 31, 1871.

From the above it will be observed that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1872, the imports exceeded the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $94,271,775, while for the corresponding period of 1871 the excess of imports over exports was $52,976,962.

The portions of our foreign trade, consisting of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, during the calendar years 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

| | Imports. | Domestic exports (specie values). | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchandise....1872 | $655,962,575 | $452,142,553 | $16,694,395 |
| Specie and bullion....1872 | 21,182,004 | 92,296,236 | 8,391,658 |
| Merchandise....1871 | 573,111,099 | 445,563,259 | 14,788,329 |
| Specie and bullion....1871 | 16,804,415 | 65,431,342 | 12,009,138 |

The amounts of the foregoing carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the calendar years 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

| | Imports. | Domestic exports (mixed values). | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. |
| Land vehicles | $19,664,141 | $6,420,982 | $3,633,480 |
| American vessels | 182,518,071 | 166,678,268 | 7,027,518 |
| Foreign vessels | 475,542,367 | 422,003,729 | 14,406,050 |
| | 1871. | 1871. | 1871. |
| Land vehicles | 16,049,764 | 6,722,208 | 2,439,628 |
| American vessels | 172,017,690 | 172,065,284 | 8,509,033 |
| Foreign vessels | 401,847,570 | 383,040,229 | 15,942,295 |

During the year 1872, nearly 72 per cent of the total foreign trade carried in vessels was in foreign vessels, and over 68 per cent in 1871.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1872, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871, were as follows:

| | | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| American vessels | 1872 | 10,964 | 3,653,406 | 11,049 | 3,740,818 |
| | 1871 | 11,058 | 3,798,351 | 10,864 | 3,770,278 |
| Foreign vessels | 1872 | 19,190 | 7,510,351 | 19,226 | 7,462,725 |
| | 1871 | 19,561 | 6,988,111 | 19,443 | 6,788,023 |

This report contains statistics of immigration for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1872. The total number of immigrants was 89,297, of whom 50,729 were males and 38,498 females. Of these, 21,157 were under 15 years of age; 53,420, 15 and under 40; 14,640, 40 years of age and over. The principal countries from which they came were: England, 14,229; Ireland, 9,668; Scotland, 2,843; Wales, 162; Germany, 37,633; Austria, 1,203; Sweden, 7,086; Norway, 669; Denmark, 460; Netherlands, 235; Belgium, 124; Switzerland, 634; France, 4,699; Spain, 202; Italy, 3,125; Hungary, 787; China, 1,248; Canada, 6,146; Nova Scotia, 638. They represent 220 different occupations, classified as: Professional, 658; skilled, 9,383; miscellaneous, 27,876; not stated, 2,453; without occupation (mainly women and children), 48,907.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon, and advanced ⅝c; No. 2 sold at $1.32¼@1.32⅞ seller the month, and $1.30½@1.31⅜ seller June, the latter closing at $1.31⅜. Corn was in moderate demand at 40⅝@41c seller June, closing at 40⅝c, and 43c seller July; 44⅝c seller August. In provisions sales of mess pork include 500 brls at $16.70 seller July; 250 tcs lard at $9.00 seller June; 250 tcs do at $9.20 seller July; 750 tcs do at $9.25 seller July. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active at $1.79@1.84 for 95 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—All grades excepting the very lowest are moving with considerable freedom, and the receipts being light, stocks are becoming smaller. Choice No. 1 hurl is out of the market, and it is believed that there is very little, if any, in the country to come in. Prices are as follows: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand for beans is chiefly of a local character, the supply except of choice names is fair. Peas are in light request. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in all materials is rather slack, though some dealers report a tolerably fair inquiry. Common brick is easy at $9.00; it is said that new brick will be in the market in about ten days, and dealers are offering to make contracts at $7.50@7.75. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.75 | 8.00 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 8.10 | 12.00 |
| 12x18 to 16x20 | 9.25 | 16.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 11.60 | 19.00 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 13.00 | 21.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 45.00 |

BUTTER—Very little change was noticeable in this market. There was only a moderate inquiry, either from local or outside buyers, and sales dragged heavily at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 20@23c; inferior to common, 9@18c.

BAGGING—Was quiet and without quotable change in values. Grain bags continue easy, in sympathy with the raw material, but other goods in the list are steady. Following are the ruling prices: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 62½c.

CHEESE—Low grades are plenty, and sell at reduced rates, there being only a limited demand for such. Fine goods are still scarce. We quote: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13½c; Western factory, new, 11@13½c.

COAL—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week. Only a small demand exists. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour and whisky barrels are in light but steady demand at the quoted prices. Packers' goods are quiet. Coopers' stock is coming in rather more freely. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Owing to liberal receipts and a light local demand, prices were ½c lower. Sales include 270 cases and 800 doz at 13c; 1,850 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—There was no change. The receipts of geese feathers are a trifle larger, but the quoted prices are as yet sustained. Superior grades are unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business continues good, and the market was again quoted steady and firm. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair number of mail orders were received, and local retailers were also buying with some freedom, but the general market is still lacking in activity, and prices are not being held with a remarkable degree of firmness. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GROCERIES—A liberal movement was witnessed in staple articles, but side goods were quiet. No changes were noted in prices, coffees, sugars, rice, soaps, and spices remaining firm, while candles, soaps, molasses, etc., were rather easy. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Pineapples are 50c per doz lower, owing to larger offerings. Messina lemons are now quoted at $8.00, and both oranges and lemons are very firm. Choice apples are scarce and firm at $4.00@6.00 per brl. Cranberries are unchanged; the supply is being rapidly reduced. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@3.00; good to choice, $4.00@6.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; Palermo lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Messina do at $8.00; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $7.00@8.00. Pineapples, $3.50@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Strawberries were in the market, and sold at 65@85c per quart; gooseberries at 30c.

HOPS—The market was without essential change. We continue to quote: Prime to choice at 40@45c; fair to good, 25@35c.

HAY—Prices were without decided decline, though reported easier all around. The receipts exceed the demand, and the tendency is to lower rates, both for loose and prepared descriptions. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a little more inquiry, and were steady at the quotations following: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@10½c; do heavy, 9½@9½c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair amount of business was transacted, the rates given below being generally adhered to, especially for imported goods. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 4 4-10@ | 4 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 | @ 6 8-10 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6½ | @ 7 | rates |
| Russia iron | | 20@21c | rates |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | | 18c | ₩ lb |
| Norway iron | 9 | @ 9½c | ₩ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9½ | @10c | ₩ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 | @12c | ₩ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 12 | @12½c | ₩ lb |
| American tool steel | 17½ | @18c | ₩ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20 | ₩ lb |
| English tool steel | 21½ | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 11 | @12½c | rates |

LEATHER—We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ | 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ | 38 |
| Line, city, ₩ lb | 41@ | 43 |
| Kip, ₩ lb | 60@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ | 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft | 28@ | 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft | 25@ | 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ | 27 |
| Collar, ₩ ft | 20@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ | 35 |
| Rough upper damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ | 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ | 32 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ | 1.45 |
| Kip | 75@ | 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@ | 90.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ | 2.50 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.10@ | 1.65 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was only a moderate amount of trading in this department, the annexed prices being generally sustained:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, 1C, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The demand, though fair, is not urgent, and on this account there is considerable competition among dealers. Following is the range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25@5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.50@5.62½; 6d do, $5.75@5.87½; 4d do, $6.12½@6.25; 3d do, $6.75@6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.25@8.37½; 2d do, $8.50@8.62½; clinch, $7.62½@7.75; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade continues satisfactorily active at the prices following: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 18@17c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade was good to-day, and nearly everything in the list was firm. Quotations remain unchanged as follows: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 59@60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—There was more doing than for some time past, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $11.00@11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 9.00@10.50 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montague | 14.50 |
| American | 11.50@12.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Masury's railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Palace car colors in cans | 9.50@10.50@12.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50@ 3.75 |
| English Ven. red | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| English orange mineral | 15.50@16.00 |
| Pittsburgh orange mineral | 13.00 |
| English red lead | 12.00 |
| American red lead | 11.00@11.50 |
| English vermillion, per lb | 1.40@ 1.45 |
| Scarlet vermillion | 23.00 |
| Paris white | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.00@ 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3¼@3½c |
| In bladders | 3½@4 c |

PIG IRON—The annexed prices were being realized: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Was in good request and firm. The receipts continue light. Sales comprise 8 coops turkeys at 18c; 1 coop do at 17c; 2 coops spring chickens at $6.00; 11 coops chickens at $5.50; 20 coops do at $5.25; 28 coops do at $5.00; 1 coop do at $4.75; 1 coop ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—The demand continues good for choice lots, and peachblows were a shade higher; mixed lots are slow. New potatoes sold at $7.00 per brl. Sales include 3 brls new at $7.00; 2 cars choice peachblows at 53c; 1 car at 51c; 2 cars at 50c, all on track; 1 car at 43c; 1 car mixed at 33c, on track.

SEEDS—Were in light request at about former prices. Timothy is scarce, and quotable at $3.60@4.20, the latter for very choice seed; $4.00 is about the price for prime; Hungarian was nominal at $1.35@1.40; millet at $1.00@1.10. Sales were reported of 16 bags timothy at $3.60; 15 bags fair at $3.75; 10 bags at $3.85; 10 bags at $3.90; 8 bags clover at $4.90; 16 bags millet at $1.05; 18 bags at $1.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in fair demand on local and interior account. A discount of from 15@30 per cent is made from the list rates.

SALT—The demand is light, and prices are about the same. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Continue easy, fair orders being filled at a concession from quotations; Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted firm and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The demand continues active, but the receipts are liberal and prices are less firm than at the beginning of the week: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Fresh offerings were active at the annexed prices: Green peas, $2.50@3.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; new onions, $8.00 per brl; do, per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $2.00@3.00 per brl; radishes, 25@50c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, white, 75c@$1.00; do green, $1.25@1.50; pie plant, 1½@3c per lb; lettuce, 35@50c per doz; cabbage, $3.00 per doz.

WOOL—The demand for old wool is light, and entirely on Western account. The receipts of new wool have been very light so far. The quotations below are for old wool. It is believed that the new clip will rule 3@5c lower. Manufacturers East have suffered heavily the past year by fire and very poor markets, and their goods are now very dull and low. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 51@55c |
| Tub, washed, common to fair | 45@52c |
| Common dingy | 45@47c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, light | 43@46c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 40@44c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 43@45c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 37@42c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 30@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 30@35c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 27@30c |
| Super, pulled | 38@43c |
| Extra, pulled | 38@44c |

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—The demand is moderate. There was no quotable change in prices, though they are being shaded to some extent. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.25@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We continue to quote:

| Chicago to | Fourth class, per 100 lbs. | Flour and corn meal in lots, 50 brls and over. | Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs. | Salted bulk meats, owners' risk, per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 50 | $1.00 | 50 | 60 |
| Boston | 55 | 1.10 | 55 | 65 |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 45 | 90 | 45 | 55 |
| Pittsburgh | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Albany | 45 | 90 | 45 | |
| Buffalo | 30 | 60 | 30 | |
| Cleveland | 22½ | 45 | 22½ | 30 |
| Washington | 58 | 1.16 | 58 | 68 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | 35 | 70 | 35 | |
| Wilmington, Del. | 45 | 90 | 45 | 55 |
| Alexandria | 59 | 1.18 | | |
| Norfolk, Va. | 53 | 1.05 | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 70 | 1.25 | | |
| Savannah, Ga. | 70 | 1.39 | | |

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 5,157 | 8,704 | 375 |
| Tuesday | 4,935 | 14,618 | 646 |
| Wednesday | 4,300 | 17,080 | 889 |
| Thursday | 4,060 | 15,280 | 501 |
| Friday | 1,750 | 7,500 | 231 |
| Total | 20,202 | 64,082 | 2,642 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,868 | 6,790 | 170 |
| Tuesday | 3,093 | 7,155 | .... |
| Wednesday | 2,039 | 9,398 | 200 |
| Thursday | 3,783 | 11,176 | .... |
| Total | 11,783 | 34,519 | 370 |

CATTLE—The general features of this market were not essentially different from those prevalent on yesterday and Wednesday. Butchers' stuff, stockers, and fat pony steers, such as are usually sought after by Pittsburgh and Cleveland buyers, readily sold at former rates, the demand for these descriptions being good, while the supply was light. Prices of good to extra steers of from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs average were weak and irregular. New York and Boston buyers, into whose hands these grades principally go, had their orders well filled, and did not care to make further considerable purchases, save where inducements were held out in the shape of concessions. The highest price obtained was $6.00, and this in but two instances, though the offerings embraced several droves that were in every respect first-class. Jesse Adams sold 16 head, averaging 1,413 lbs, at $6.00, and another bunch, averaging 1,440 lbs, was disposed of at the same figure, with which exceptions nothing fetched over $5.80, and very few over $5.60. Butchers' cattle sold at $3.50@5.00 for inferior to good lots, and stock steers at $4.00@5.00, according to quality. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $5.80@6.10 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.50@5.75 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 5.25@5.40 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.80@5.15 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 4.00@5.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs | 3.75@5.00 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 3.00@3.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 4.00@4.50 |
| Cattle—Corn-fed Texas | 4.50@5.15 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | good steers | 1,296 | $5.35 |
| 32 | choice steers | 1,352 | 5.75 |
| 63 | good steers | 1,298 | 5.50 |
| 30 | good steers | 1,437 | 5.60 |
| 16 | extra steers | 1,388 | 5.80 |
| 31 | stock steers | 1,089 | 4.75 |
| 15 | extra steers | 1,420 | 5.80 |
| 64 | good steers | 1,112 | 5.30 |
| 43 | good steers | 1,171 | 5.40 |
| 17 | choice steers | 1,302 | 5.50 |
| 17 | fat steers | 1,187 | 5.40 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,148 | 5.45 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,142 | 5.20 |
| 35 | medium steers | 1,247 | 5.12½ |
| 18 | fat pony steers | 1,072 | 5.37½ |
| 17 | smooth steers | 1,169 | 5.45 |
| 48 | good steers | 1,216 | 5.30 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,167 | 5.45 |
| 89 | Texas steers | 1,155 | 4.75 |
| 21 | choice steers | 1,275 | 5.55 |
| 49 | good steers | 1,302 | 5.35 |
| 51 | good steers | 1,256 | 5.40 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,322 | 5.55 |
| 21 | smooth fleshy steers | 1,181 | 5.00 |
| 11 | oxen | 1,581 | 5.12½ |
| 38 | good steers | 1,277 | 5.15 |
| 79 | choice steers | 1,284 | 5.55 |
| 43 | choice steers | 1,217 | 5.50 |
| 30 | good steers | 1,232 | 5.45 |
| 14 | roughish steers | 1,584 | 5.40 |
| 30 | medium steers | 1,300 | 5.12½ |
| 30 | good steers | 1,248 | 5.40 |
| 33 | good steers | 1,094 | 5.12½ |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,398 | 5.75 |
| 14 | good steers | 1,377 | 5.55 |
| 15 | good steers | 1,312 | 5.35 |
| 28 | good steers | 1,250 | 5.50 |
| 15 | good steers | 1,325 | 5.50 |
| 10 | good steers | 1,316 | 5.37½ |
| 141 | extra steers | 1,440 | 6.00 |
| 19 | stock steers | 1,048 | 5.00 |
| 15 | extra steers | 1,283 | 5.75 |
| 22 | stockers | 665 | 4.05 |
| 16 | extra steers | 1,413 | 6.00 |

HOGS—The receipts were much smaller than on yesterday or Wednesday, but the supply actually on sale was considerably larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, as, in addition to the fresh receipts, there were some 15,000 stale hogs. At all events, the supply greatly exceeded the wants of the trade, and holders found it necessary to make still further concessions, the average reduction being a strong 5c. With two or three exceptions nothing fetched over $5.00, while by far the larger portion changed hands at $4.80@4.95. The extreme range was $4.75@5.15. At the outside figure P. J. Halligan bought of Keenan & Co., for Samuel Allerton, five car-loads, or 267 head. This was a somewhat remarkable transaction, particularly at this season of the year, when the "sorting" process is so rigidly carried out. Among the five loads there were no dead ones, no stags, or piggy sows, and not a single hog was thrown out. It was the finest drove offered here for many weeks. The market closed dull at $4.75@4.80 for poor to common; at $4.85@4.90 for medium, and at $4.95@5.05 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | 223 | $4.95 | 52 | 239 | $5.05 | 68 | 203 | $5.00 |
| 111 | 254 | 4.87½ | 30 | 260 | 5.00 | 57 | 279 | 4.90 |
| 55 | 206 | 4.75 | 60 | 195 | 5.00 | 55 | 240 | 4.90 |
| 66 | 234 | 4.85 | 81 | 150 | 4.85 | 52 | 222 | 4.90 |
| 54 | 219 | 4.80 | 52 | 184 | 4.85 | 58 | 180 | 4.95 |
| 55 | 238 | 4.75 | 51 | 230 | 5.00 | 51 | 306 | 5.00 |
| 45 | 209 | 4.95 | 63 | 196 | 4.90 | 56 | 242 | 4.80 |
| 68 | 210 | 4.85 | 46 | 194 | 4.90 | 50 | 243 | 4.80 |
| 44 | 189 | 4.85 | 56 | 196 | 4.90 | 65 | 174 | 4.90 |
| 26 | 206 | 4.95 | 40 | 228 | 4.90 | 56 | 202 | 4.90 |
| 32 | 222 | 4.95 | 42 | 191 | 4.85 | 60 | 224 | 4.90 |
| 267 | 234 | 5.15 | 66 | 184 | 4.85 | 51 | 260 | 4.95 |
| 114 | 195 | 5.00 | 55 | 202 | 4.95 | 115 | 211 | 4.95 |
| 58 | 216 | 5.00 | 55 | 168 | 4.80 | 128 | 210 | 4.95 |
| 64 | 209 | 4.90 | 65 | 196 | 4.85 | 52 | 160 | 5.00 |
| 51 | 220 | 4.95 | 53 | 227 | 4.90 | 59 | 184 | 5.00 |
| 67 | 230 | 4.95 | 46 | 196 | 4.90 | 54 | 241 | 5.00 |
| 40 | 251 | 4.95 | 45 | 197 | 4.90 | 26 | 312 | 4.65 |
| 59 | 220 | 4.80 | 61 | 227 | 4.85 | 42 | 200 | 5.00 |
| 60 | 264 | 4.90 | 61 | 200 | 4.90 | 64 | 193 | 5.00 |
| 63 | 198 | 5.00 | 52 | 174 | 5.00 | 49 | 230 | 5.00 |

SHEEP—The supply was again scant, and prices were nominally higher, the offerings proving altogether inadequate to the demand. We quote poor to common at $3.50@4.00; medium at $4.25@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.40. Lambs are salable at $2.50@4.50 for poor to best.

## LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

The lumber market opened active this morning, and all the cargoes offering were disposed of before noon. The arrivals through the day were light, but the cargoes sold readily almost as soon as they touched the docks. The advance in prices noted yesterday is fully sustained, joists and scantling selling at $10.25@10.50; boards and strips at $11.50@12.50; lath at $2.50; shingles at $3.00.

The following sales were reported: Cargo schr Hubbard, from Ludington, 90 m ft mixed at $10.25 for 2-inch, and at $11.25 for inch; cargo schr Honest John, from Manistee, 97,000 ft joist and scantling at $10.50; cargo schr Gamecock, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common boards and fencing at $11.00; 63 m lath at $2.50; cargo schr Rosa Belle, from Manistee (Reitz Mill), 115 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; 20 m ft boards and strips at $11.50; 60 m shingles at $3.00; cargo scow Sea Bird, from Manistee, 140 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $10.37½; cargo schr Sinai, from Ludington, 110 m ft joist and scantling at $10.25; cargo barge Mars, from Ludington, 110 m ft strips and boards at $12.50, 50 m ft joist and scantling at $10.25, 125 m lath at $2.50; cargo schr Nellie Church, from Frankfort, 120 m ft mixed at $10.25 for 2-inch, and at $11.50 for inch.

FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.75@4.00; Menominee, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues fairly active, the demand being mostly for the common grades of lumber. Hardwood is in fair request and steady. We continue to quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00 | @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 | @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | | 45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00 | @42.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00 | @24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00 | @22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 34.00 | @36.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00 | @30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 37.00 | @40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00 | @40.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00 | @30.00 |
| C stock boards | 16.00 | @20.00 |
| Common boards | 13.00 | @15.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 13.00 | @14.00 |
| Fencing | 13.00 | @14.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 15.00 | @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 14.00 | @15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 13.00 | @15.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 | @18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00 | @25.00 |
| Lath | 3.25 | @ 3.50 |
| Lath, on track | 2.75 | @ 3.00 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 | @ 2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50 | @ 3.75 |
| Shingles on track | 3.12½ | @ 3.25 |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25 | @ 1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

## MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.... May 16.

Stmr Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 515 pcs marble, 91 pkgs fish, 39 boxes merchandise, 150 tons clay stone, 3 engines and boilers, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 1,060 pkgs groceries, 25 pkgs wool, 100 brls dried apples.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Jennie, Manistee, 600 m shingles.
Schr Belle Brown, Jacksonport, 2,218 telegraph poles, 2,500 posts.
Schr W. H. Willard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Republic, Oswego, 797 tons coal.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnapee, 2,615 railroad ties.
Schr L. Drake, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 31 m staves.
Schr A. L. Andrews, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr Ethan Allen, Suamico, 225 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 500 railroad ties, 30 m lumber, 48 m timber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 186 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr McDonald, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr W. Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bark M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 628 tons iron ore.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr G. Ellen, Clay Banks, 360 m shingles.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber, 363 m shingles.
Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, 90 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Jacksonport, 5,000 cedar posts, 370 telegraph poles.
Scow Nellie Church, Frankfort, 100 m lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 150 m lumber, 60 m pcs lath.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Menominee, 303 m lumber.
Schr Menominee, Green Bay, 100 tons pig iron, 660 m shingles.
Barge J. J. Bronson, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 3,000 posts.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 280 m lumber.
Barge Elmira, Menominee, 270 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Bark Donaldson, Menominee, 400 m lumber, 30 m lath.

CLEARED.... May 16.

Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 42,981 bu wheat.
Bark Onondaga, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 35,186 bu wheat, 925 brls flour, 180 bags timothy seed.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Kingston, 14,670 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas Mott, Marquette, 8,500 bu oats, 35 tons hay, 200 bags feed.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Detroit, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr P. S. March, Buffalo, 35,340 bu corn.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr D. G. Foot, Kingston, 23,233 bu wheat.
Prop East, Goderich, 12,417 bu wheat, 4,103 bu oats, 1,088 bu corn.
Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 70,000 bu oats.
Bark Olono, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, 7,417 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates by sail to Buffalo are quotable at 5½@5¾c for corn, and 6@6½c for wheat, with carriers firm at the outside rates. The charters reported were: Schr A. H. Moss, mixed cargo, corn and oats, to Cleveland, for $12,000. Prop East Saginaw, to Goderich, corn through to Portland at 27c, to arrive. To Sarnia—Props S. D. Caldwell, City of Detroit, and barge Guiding Star, to arrive, wheat through. Props W. M. Tweed and James Fisk, Jr., wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c. The schr A. Mosher was chartered for pig iron from Green Bay to Cleveland at $2.75 per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sailors' wages are $1.75@2.00 per day.

—The full-size canal schr A. L. Andrews, just built by Bailey Bros., of Toledo, is now in port. Her capacity is 23,000 bu of corn. The Andrews is commanded by Capt. F. Roland. The Captain and Mr. A. L. Andrews are owners of the vessel.

—On Monday evening the steamer Maud struck on a rock in the Lachine Rapids, causing a total wreck. The passengers were landed safely.

—The new schr Crosthwaite takes salt from Bay City to Chicago at 25c per brl.

—The steamer Keweenaw reached Eagle Harbor on Tuesday last. She found no chance to land this side of that port, as the south side of Lake Superior was full of ice. On her return she will call at Marquette.

—The propeller Michigan, late of the N. T. Co. line, which has been lying at Detroit since last fall, has been retired from that line of steamers. She is being dismantled of her cabins, and is to be converted into a barge. The Michigan has been 21 years in service. With moderate overhauling she can be made of use for a considerable time longer.

—The number of steam and sail vessels employed on the Escanaba route will not vary far from 100, and all are of the larger class of vessels. Should the business on this thoroughfare require it, others will be added thereto on the shortest possible notice.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—The steamer Arizona, raised at the Flats on Wednesday, has not yet been towed down to Detroit, but will be as soon as another steam pump, which has been sent forward, has been got into operation.

—A Buffalo exchange says the shallow places in Blackwell Canal have been promptly dredged out, so that a week ago the schooner Lucinda Van Valkenburg came through from Messrs. Blakes' coal-dock at the upper end, drawing 12½ feet. The obstructions at the upper end of the canal, which have long been a source of annoyance to vessel men, are to be removed.

—The ice on Lake Huron extends from Harrisville to Forestville and into the bay, vessels bound for Saginaw and Bay ports having to go around it, as it is difficult to work a passage through.

—The following is a careful estimate of the tonnage which passed through the rivers between Lakes Huron and Erie during 1872: The tonnage capacity going westward was 7,977,200 tons, and that moving eastward 7,352,500; total of 15,329,500 tons. There are in commission on the northern lakes 5,347 vessels, which includes steamers, sail craft, and barges. A greater proportion of these vessels pass, during the season of navigation, through the straits and rivers. Some of these vessels are fitted with masts 171 feet in height, while a large majority have spars upwards of 150 feet from the keelson to the truck of the tallest spar, making allowance in each instance for the measurement of the mast-head.—*Detroit Tribune.*


OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia | May 17 | Russia | May 28 |
| Calabria | May 24 | Java | May 28 |
| Parthia | May 31 | Cuba | June 4 |

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports....35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports....38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, May 21.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, June 18.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth. In the County Court of the County of Wentworth:

In the matter of Thomas Thomson, trading under the name, style, and firm of Thomas Thomson & Co., an insolvent.

On the sixteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

Dated at the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

THOMAS THOMSON,

By Barry & Malone, his attorneys ad litem.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.

THE MORNING CALL.

A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheeked and bright-eyed little girl making an early call in the Flower Garden given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

116 West Washington-st. and 130 Twenty-second-st.

## THE EXPOSITION.

### A $250,000 Crystal Palace Ordered from Boyington.

### The Building to Be 800 Feet Long and 200 Feet Deep.

### And Ready for Use by the First of September.

The plans for the Inter-State Exposition Building have been accepted by the Committee, and the work of excavating and grading for the foundation-walls will be commenced on Monday morning next. It was originally intended to erect a cheap structure; but, it becoming evident that there was a general desire to make the building a feature of Chicago, the views of the Committee expanded, and they gradually came to the conclusion that an elaborate affair—one which would be an ornament, and available for other purposes than the Exposition—should be erected. The architect, W. W. Boyington, Esq., received instructions to govern himself accordingly, and his labors have resulted in the production of a crystal palace which will compare favorably in point of magnitude and beauty with any in the world; certainly far superior to any similar structure ever constructed in this country. The Committee met in the rooms at No. 87 East Washington street yesterday afternoon, and the plans were submitted to them. They unanimously approved of them, and passed an order directing the preliminary work to be commenced on Monday morning. The structure will have cost, when completed, $250,000. Estimates for the material to be used are now making, and the contracts for the superstructure will probably be awarded next week. As stated, the building—Italian in general style—will be an elaborate one, capable of accommodating thousands of people, and, easily divisible into compartments, several different meetings, concerts, or fairs can be held within it at the same time. It will occupy the portion of the lake front between Adams and Jackson streets, having a frontage of 800 feet on Michigan avenue and a depth of 200 feet. Some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the statement that it could be used as a cover for the Michigan Southern & Rock Island Railroad depot, with sufficient space between the two to allow twenty or thirty people (men, not women,) to walk abreast. The main walls, which are to be 24 feet high, will be of brick and glass. The cross section represents a clear story and semi-circular space of 150 feet, leaving an ante-room of 25 feet square and 36 feet in height on either side of the dome. The ends will be in dome form. In the centre of the ends facing Adams and Jackson streets will be projections of 80 feet front. In the centre of the Michigan avenue front there will be a projection of 60 feet, and directly opposite, facing the lake, another of similar dimension. The first is intended for a carriage exit. There will be two entrances, one on either side of the carriage exit, which will be carried up to two stories in height, or 70 feet, and set off with ornamental pediments and a canopy. Over the exit will be a grand music stand. The approaches from Jackson and Adams streets are surmounted with domes 50 feet in diameter and 140 feet in height. The centre is surmounted with a dome 60 feet in diameter and 160 feet in height. The cresting on the ridge of the main structure will be 100 feet from the ground, and will surmount the grand arch. Opposite the grand centre is to be an art gallery 45x120 feet, which will be lighted from the roof, 36 feet from the floor. It will be an inclosed compartment, and excellent for the purposes intended. Between the art gallery and the centre a large fountain will be placed—an attractive feature, visible from all parts of the palace. The superstructure, with the exception of the bricks in the main walls, will be composed of glass and iron. The front elevation shows that it will be a handsome building, and if when finished it compares with the paper plan, it will, indeed, be an ornament, and one of which all Chicagoans will be proud. For the convenience of visitors, a steam-elevator is to be placed in one of the end domes. The elevation will be high enough to afford an excellent view of the city, and this dome will doubtless prove to be very attractive. Although the ornaments have not yet been decided upon, the structure is to be embellished by various devices, probably emblematical of the trades and professions. It is the intention to have the building completed by the 1st of September. In consequence of the increased cost, which was not contemplated when the subscriptions were received, the community are to be appealed to make up the deficiency. They will not fail to respond. Many of the stockholders have already given notice that they intend to double their subscription, and, as an examination will show the plans to accord with every one's ideas of what the structure should be, there is no doubt that the $250,000 will be secured, and Chicago be possessed of a crystal palace which shall overshadow any in the United States.

## NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

### The Gamblers May Just as Well Make Up Their Minds First as Last That They Cannot Live in Chicago.

The police, especially those of the South Side, have been pursuing the gamblers with unrelenting fury during the past two weeks. Not an afternoon has passed but that Sergt. Buckley and a squad of men have gone forth, in citizens' dress, in quest of the gentry who "shuffle" and "deal." Property, the furniture of the rooms, has been destroyed to the value of $1,500, including gambling tools of every pattern known to the fraternity. While this warfare has driven many of the ilk from the city, the work is not yet done. The West Side still swarms with these fellows, and Capt. Lull has material for many a raid. On the South Side, the old haunts are broken up, but the gamblers themselves still remain. They have sought out new dens, and hope to remain undiscovered. Sergt. Buckley, however, is not to be thwarted. He is determined that these new dens shall be ferreted out. Yesterday afternoon the new rooms of the notorious Walter Winchester were discovered, and, soon after, the occupants were surprised by a call from Buckley and a squad of men. The rooms were situated in Clark's European Hotel, on South Water street, near LaSalle, and the gamblers evidently thought themselves secure from the police, as they did not even have their doors locked. A complete set of tools were captured, with seven inmates. A few more such raids as these, and a few more decisions to the effect that gamblers are vagrants, and the city will speedily be deserted by them.

## SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, perfectly new, with all attachments; price $60; Company's price $100. Inquire at 182 Twenty-second-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFFICE of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFFICE, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$15.00 FOR CHOICE OF TEN FIRST-CLASS sewing machines in fine running order and but little used; also three as good as new, cost $30, for sale at $22 for choice. B. MAUZY, 73 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ISAAC HULL WILL PLEASE SEND his address to LEVI HULL, 41 Kinzie-st., Williams House.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO YOUNG LADIES that called for "package" May 5, at 157, please send address to C 66, Tribune office?

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $450—HURRY, YOU WILL LOSE it—House, 9 rooms, and barn, and all fences, near Madison and Aberdeen-sts.; must be removed immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT, NORTHWEST FULTON AND ST. John's-place, one block from Union Park, 90x130; will subdivide; builders can buy without down payment; $120 per foot.

Two brick stores on Taylor-st. and Western-av.; living rooms above; $6,000 and $5,000.

Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot, 33x152, 10 rooms, $12,500.

1324 Wabash-av., 2-story frame and lot, 25x130, $7,500.

80 North Carpenter-st., house and lot, 24x125, 17 rooms; $4,000 cash; rents for $900; a decided bargain.

49 Honore-st., brick house, 2-story and basement, swell front, 10 rooms, east front; complete in all of its appointments; good frame barn, $9,500. Desirable neighborhood, house new; best bargain on the market.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
Room 4, 90 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS only the following bargains in North Side property:
25x130, North Clark-st., near Elm, east front, $250 per foot.
50x111 feet, north front, Oak-st., near Rush, $125 per foot.
25x90 feet, west front, Dearborn-st., near Huron, $190 per foot.
27x110 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., $150 per foot.
24x150 feet, Dayton-st., near Webster-av., $1,500.
B. F. CLARK & CO.,
Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF UNIMproved property to sell, and would invite any parties wishing to purchase to call and investigate before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 3 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 280 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 126 Washington-st., or present residence, 283 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $400, $800, and $1,600. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $400 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOT 71x75 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS & KELLOGG, Rooms 4 and 6, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN Car Shops and Central Park, inside city limits, $600 each; easy terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—46⅔ FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av., and Forty-ninth-st., cheap.
10 or 5 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st. Very cheap.
I will sell the above described property, with little cash, balance at the end of five years at low rate of interest. NELSON TAOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-st. and Hermitage-av.; South of Harrison-st. Terms easy. E. C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes in the district south of Twenty-second-st., having unequaled dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. Manufacturers about selecting new sites will do well to call and examine. Terms reasonable. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—I have 100 feet a short distance from Court-House, which I will sell or lease on long time; will sell without any cash payment, if wanted; will furnish 20 per cent of the cost of improvement. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, complete in every respect; can be had at a bargain if taken at once; go and look at it. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Hoyne, at $200 under the market value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—125 FT. ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., east of Sheldon-st.; would exchange for improved property.
46 ft. on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av.
25 ft. on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
75 ft. on Paulina-st., north of VanBuren.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRty-fourth-st., east front; only $2,500 cash, balance time, at $140 a foot, for this week only. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st., east front, at $165 a foot front; part time. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 90 DEARborn-st., Lot 26, Sec. 16, T. 38, R. 14, adjoining the Fort Wayne Railway, and having a frontage of upwards of 1,200 feet on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, barn, etc., on Washington-st., near Leavitt; lot 60x125. A very nice cottage of 7 rooms, with closets, etc., on Walnut-st., near Leavitt; lot 36x125; $4,500; we offer this for a few days only; a very good investment. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 AND 10 YEARS' TIME, CHOICE boulevard and Hyde Park property; also, West Side property, cheap. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON FULLERTON-AV., JUST west of the new railroad (Milwaukee & St. Paul). D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH-st. and Western-av. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 366 Thirty-third-st., 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—$8,000, ONE-HALF CASH, WILL BUY a brick house and lot on South Side; only two-thirds its value. Address S 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Paulina, 2-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms, brick barn, everything complete. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST., 50x150 FEET—ON CLINton-st., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THIRTIeth and Thirty-first-sts., 2-story and basement stone-front house, Mansard roof. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—273 PARK-AV., FIRST-CLASS MARblefront house; brick barn. Can be had at a decided bargain. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, BUILDING AND 9 years' lease of lot, building 20x40, with store front; price $600. Inquire at 96 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE NEAR UNION PARK, 13 rooms, bay window, water, gas, etc. Two corner lots at North Evanston, very cheap. D. S. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN THE BOULEVARDS, cottage of 7 rooms, and lot 25x125 to alley; good barn; only $3,500. Mrs. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., BETWEEN GRAND Boulevard and Vincennes-av., 53x173 feet each, to 20-foot alley; high and beautiful lots; just outside city and fire limits. This extremely choice and attractive property will be sold at $135 per foot, on very easy terms. It possesses every advantage for residence purposes. The terms of sale are extraordinary; a large part of the purchase money can remain 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av.; prices from $110 to $175 per foot. This is the widest, and will be by far the most beautiful, street running east and west, lying south of the city limits. It connects the Grand Boulevard with Drexel Boulevard. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Washington-av., near Lincoln-st., cheap and on easy terms. Seven-room cottage and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., east of State, water on premises; $2,800—$100 down, balance in monthly payments of $30. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES IN MOWRY'S SUBDIvision in Section 26, 39, 13. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A GOOD store, with six dwelling-rooms above, and a small tenement of four rooms in the rear; lot 21x125 to 12-foot alley. Also a small stock of groceries; price low; terms easy. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $660, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000; monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEORGE A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER FORTY-SEVenth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., at a bargain.
We have a fine list of acre property in all sections, which we offer on very favorable terms.
KEELER, PLATT & CO.,
147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS on North Oakley-st., with lot 25x125, only $3,000; part on time. S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x125 ON TWENTIETH-ST., NEAR manufacturing district, at $750, if taken within a week. S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID LOTS FOR $2,000 cash: 75x125 feet on North Paulina-st., offered at this sacrifice for one week only; owner must raise money. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 ALL CASH DOWN WILL TAKE it—A splendid 2-story brick house, and lot, with good stable, and all modern improvements, on Honore-st. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, Prairie-av., $18,000, long time, $500 down.
Michigan-av., $18,000, long time, $1,000 down.
Indiana-av., $11,500, $2,500 down.
West Van Buren-st., $10,000, $2,500 down.
Ellis Park, $12,500, ¼ down, long time.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 50 FEET south of Thirty-first-st. AYRES & EOFF, 73 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, LOT ON Fifth-av., just north of Adams-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING LOTS ON Calumet-av., near the entrance of South Park Boulevard, $125 per foot.
187x106 feet, east front, on Sherman-st., 300 feet south of Harrison-st., near Michigan Southern depot, $300 per foot.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25x180 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., BEtween Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; price $325 cash. This is the very best bargain in the market. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50x125, WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Leavitt.
50x125, Warren-av., near Lincoln.
200x125 (or less), West Adams, near Lincoln.
52x125, Park-av., near Union Park.
75x110, corner State and Thirty-fourth-sts.
The above will be sold low to close out.
KEELER, PLATT & CO.,
147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—250 FEET OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY (four corners) near Lincoln Park, south front, shade trees, &c., at $35 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lots on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., only $1,700; you certainly will lose them; decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—75 FEET ON INdiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON INDIana-av., near Twentieth-st. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 25-FOOT LOTS, SOUTH front, on Congress-st., west of Centre-av. 120 feet on Vincennes-av., south of fire limits. No cash payment to parties building immediately; will be sold at a bargain if taken soon, by the owner, who goes to Colorado. E. W. HAGERTY, Room 16, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUY, BUY, BUY—$2,300 WILL TAKE IT—New brick cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth; if secured to-day, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY AT a bargain, a 6-story brick warehouse on River-st., near the bridge, rented to first-class tenants at $5,000 per year; 80 foot frontage on street and equal frontage on river; only $45,000 if taken at once; this is merely the price that adjoining vacant property is held at, $900 per foot. It is a downright sacrifice. Building is insured for $30,000. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN CITY AND suburbs; also choice building lots on small monthly payments, and acre property for subdivision near city on C., B. & Q. R. R., by LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN IF PURCHASER builds, Warren-av., just outside fire limits. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—$2,300—Small, neat cottage, picket fence, two fine lots; 788 Fourth-st., next to corner Oakley; to-day, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS LEFT ON LINCOLN-av. at $35 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE ACRE property, by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Adams-st., west of Ashland-av. $6,000 cash. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WHO TAKES IT? CHOICE LOT ON Fulton-st., near Leavitt; $1,500, if taken to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, with store front, 7 rooms, lot 25x80, with barn, No. 229 West Tyler-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property at the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS, ALL OR PART ON ASHland-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, at a bargain for half cash. Address S 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 21, 39, 13. 80 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 13.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 5 acres in Sec. 21, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 37, 12, IN TOWN of Worth; 80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12, in town of Lyons, by WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—ELEGANT LOTS ON THE ridge, on graveled and sewered street. Only a few left. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. DEPOT at C. & N. W. car-shops, lots and blocks on easy terms and help to build. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best locations. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE barn, lot 45x161, suitable for residence or store; Park Side, near Cornell. Call at Room 16, 79 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, 200 OR 400 FEET WITH-in a block of the depot, fronting park; a choice lot for a residence; frequent trains and cheap fare. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build to order 30, 40, or 50 houses upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUY, WHILE YOU CAN, 5 OR 10 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near Halsted-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,200, COTTAGE and lot, one-fourth cash, balance $20 per month; save your rent and secure this at once. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO WIDE-AWAKE DEALERS—I WANT to show an extra fine bargain on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; also, a few more small trades with 25 per cent guaranteed. Call from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON HIGHEST RIDGE in Washington Heights at a bargain. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, ON GRAND-AV. and Lake-st., at $9 per foot, including trees and sidewalks; terms, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, or in monthly payments of $10; these lots are within 5 blocks of North Evanston depot; come and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—A CORNER LOT, 2 blocks from depot, 100 feet east front, by 165 deep, for $2,500, part down, and the balance on time to suit. Address No. 12 North Sangamon-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS—A SUBDIVISION OF a 500-acre farm, well improved, good dry prairie soil; adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 38 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre, payable $10 monthly. J. EARLE, owner. Office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, ON monthly payments, $200, only two blocks from depot. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ADJOINing Morgan Park, 10, 20, or 40 acres, part grove. No better property on the Ridge. Will take good city property as first payment on part of the above. Fine acres on Spring-st., near the proposed Female College. Go with me any day and see the land. ASA W. CLARKE, 126 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT RIVER FOREST, ½ mile west of Oak Park, 2 blocks from depot, on track N. W. R. R. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 90 East Madison-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $65,000.
New brick residence, 10 rooms, at Highland Park, $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University place, (worth $15,000), $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $10,500.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BUILDING LOT ON STATE-st., north of Thirty-second, in exchange for 40-acre lots in a new subdivision; no fictitious valuation. ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, on West Side. Will give some cash or assume incumbrance, balance in cheap acre property south of city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUILDING LOTS IN THE NORTH DIvision; also on South State-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD location; worth from $4,000 to $6,000; terms, $1,000 cash; balance Irving Park lots at their value. Address S 60, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, A CLAIM against the Fourth National Bank for $5,875, for money deposited; now in suit; no defense; either in law or equity. Inquire at office, 60 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS FURNIture, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. L. B. CARSWELL, 149 and 151 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $1,000 to $10,000; real estate paper wanted; also, loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 173 State-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS, $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND, TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, LONG. $1,000 to buy secured note or loan. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$12,000 10 PER CENT SCHOOL BONDS FOR sale. Application for the above bonds of $1,000 each, with coupons for interest, payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company in Chicago, will be received by the School Directors of Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Address C. B. DODSON, President.

$23,000 IN BANK TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 461 Wabash-av.

## INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Entrance examination June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEment desires a situation as resident governess in a family; will teach all the English branches, French and Latin; salary moderate, a pleasant home of more account; no objection to the country. Address X 85, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES ON Adams and Jackson-sts., east of California-av. (Lake water.) Inquire 1061 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, IN FINE order; good neighborhood; $25. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water-closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on Langley-av. Inquire of D. LITTLE, United States Hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, 128 Throop-st., $40 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—HOUSE 317 SOUTH PARK-AV. OF 10 rooms and closets, 2-story, with brick basement, modern improvements. Apply at 239 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK house of 10 rooms, on the West Side, east of Union Park, and in a good location; the lease of the house will be sold with the furniture (which is nearly new) at a bargain, as present owner is about to leave the city. Address X 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, 10 rooms and cellar back; all modern improvements; or for sale cheap. Are in the best of order. Apply to S. A. TAYLOR, 135 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WATER, gas, bath-room, &c.; large lot and barn. D. S. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 330 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 249 SOUTH Park-av., four rooms, five can be had if desired, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED house, modern improvements. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—252 GURLEY-ST., HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, etc. YOUNG & ROWLEY, No. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 121 Twenty-first-st. House two-story and basement brick, with barn, 10 rooms and bath-room. The house and furniture is in first-class order; rent $1,500 a year; possession at once; house newly painted and calcimined. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BRICK houses, 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park and Belden-av. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, with large lot, and stable, on Lake-av., near Kenwood Station. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOORS OF BUILDING 389 West Madison-st., 12 rooms, bath-room and water-closets, suitable for a first-class boarding house. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, PRAIrie-av., east front, $150; choice.
Michigan-av., octagon, $150; near stages.
Wentworth-av., 4 stores and tenements; very cheap.
Shurtleff-av., rooms and tenements; very cheap.
Twenty-eighth-st., nice house, $40; nice location.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, elegantly furnished, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; rent low to a good tenant. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—259 CALUMET-AV., 2 STORIES, 12 rooms; very convenient for two families. Barn room for three horses can be had if wanted.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—THROUGH THE SUMMER, A PLEASant home, neatly furnished, in Geneva, with carriage, horse, stable, small fruits, etc. Inquire, for particulars, of C. PATTEN, Esq., Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. 49 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms; will furnish gas and keep rooms in order. 1162½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE TO gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; or second-story front suite, to gentleman and wife, without board. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT BED-ROOM, FURnished, without board, 246 South Green-st., left hand bell; references required.

TO RENT—3 HANDSOME UNFURNISHED PARlors to man and wife, without board, at 633 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at moderate rates to responsible parties, at 559 State-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM IN A marble-front private residence; terms moderate; at 94 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing, at 348 South Carpenter-st., block and a half from Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, to gentleman and lady, with or without board. Address O 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor as sleeping room; also, bedroom, furnished. 81 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN first-class locality; rooms large and comfortable. Call at 448 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—379 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; also barn to rent.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—4 FRONT ROOMS AND 4 CLOSETS, third floor. No. 180 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, IN THE NEW building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building, between 10 and 11 o'clock, any forenoon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A MARRIED couple or two gentlemen can have a nice furnished parlor cheap; also, sleeping room for two gentlemen, $8, at 134 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 487 WEST Madison-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 147 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee-House.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, NORTHWEST corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, basement, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 94 KINZIE-ST.; REAR entrance from Wells-st. depot. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st. Inquire of P. SCHUTTLER, 40 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLOUR AND FEED STORE, 674 COTtage Grove-av., corner Douglas-place.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORE 329 West Madison-st., formerly occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., IN Garrett Building, 40x80. Also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 329 WEST MADISON-ST., size 30x100, with basement, formerly occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co. For rent very reasonable. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD NEW STORE AND BOARDING house, corner of Elston-road and Paulina-st., 13 rooms, $40 per month. Apply to MR. GILBERT, of the Water Department of the Board of Public Works, corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE, 82 WEST MADISON-ST., with four rooms; will rent for a saloon. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HALF OF A DESIRABLE STORE, 119 East Randolph-st. Apply at 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND lofts above, 30x116, on State-st., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel. Inquire at Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BARN, NO. 309 North Clark-st.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to KNAUER & BRO., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE, WITH DWELLING above, together or separate; a splendid location for a grocery store, at 288 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st. Apply to owner, on the premises.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH A GOOD CELLAR, 48 feet deep, 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN TWO MILES OF Court-House, a cottage of 7 or 8 rooms, with barn preferred. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLOORS IN A BLOCK FOR re-renting; parties having such can find responsible persons by addressing O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, room, furnished or unfurnished, between Eldridge-court and Fourteenth-st., east of State. S 58, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

GLOVE AND MITTEN DIES—MANUFACTURED by WM. SEVERIN, 239 North Carpenter-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO INVALIDS—I CURE CONSUMPTION IN THE first and second stages, also bronchitis, asthma, and nasal catarrh by the use of oxygenized air, medicated vapors, and atomized fluids. The worst cases of catarrh cured in one month. Write or send for pamphlet on above diseases. Rooms at Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., Chicago. M. PHILLIPS, M. D.

TO TRAVELERS—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF scientific education, speaking the English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, having traveled already through the Continent of Europe, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, wishes to accompany, as guide, a family intending to travel. References of the highest order. Address O 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CORrespond, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, WORTH $40,000, for cash and real estate. I. ALSCHULER & CO., Room 26, Major Block.

WANTED—LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, $50,000 TO $150,000, for productive real estate. S. W. SEA & CO., 151 Monroe-st.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS PIANO, VERY cheap, or will exchange for a good four or six-seated carriage. Address O 85, Tribune office.

ONE NEW PIANO, UNSURPASSED FOR STYLE and richness of tone, with all modern improvements, for sale at $325; also, one, a perfect beauty, and good tone, at $275; also, a parlor grand at $250, and one nearly new at $175. B. MAUZY, 73 South Halsted-st., corner Madison, up-stairs.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUAble gold watch and chain for a piano of standard manufacture; will give cash boot-money in exchange for a first-class instrument. Address X 1, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

3 EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—FURnished or unfurnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; location pleasant.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONLY TWO ROOMS left; can be rented furnished or unfurnished. A 1 day board accommodation; reasonable charges.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

103 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, convenient to Hyde Park trains.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single. Six o'clock dinners.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, overlooking the lake, with board; also room for single gentleman.

387 WABASH-AV.—$5 PER WEEK FOR FIRST-class day board. Convenient to business centre.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms on second floor, newly furnished, to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. MISS FORSYTH.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6; double rooms, $12.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly furnished rooms with board at above number. Also day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished or unfurnished front alcove rooms; also single and en suite, with strictly first-class table. References given and required.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICE, LARGE SQUARE room, with closet, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class table.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—PERMAnent board at reasonable rates; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

### West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—1 large, finely-furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board; also one single room.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TO rent, a furnished room with all modern improvements, with good board to man and wife, or two gentlemen.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gents, with first-class board.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed; board, $4.50 per week for double rooms; single rooms, $5; one front room, bedroom, and closet, furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman; other rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room with large closet, suitable for gentleman and his wife; modern improvements; private family.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with first-class board, and modern improvements.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board; accommodations strictly first-class; references required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

### North Side.

63 GRANGER-ST., FIRST FLOOR—FURNISHED front room, and board, for one or two gentlemen, in a good German family; references exchanged.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF DIvision-st.—Nicely-furnished rooms, airy and pleasant, with board, for single men, at $5 a week. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

HANCOCK HOUSE, 95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Two very pleasant rooms, with board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in a private family, for one or two young gentlemen; location convenient to Archer-av. cars, or Halsted-st. bus line. Address, stating terms, location, etc., O 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, a parlor and two bed-rooms communicating, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, with first-class board; near Union Park. Address, stating terms and location, G 92, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARket on the West Side for sale; has a good trade; must be sold at once. For particulars address O 23, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM OR trunk business. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

BARBER SHOP, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and cigar store of BEN. ROBINSON, for sale. Apply 640 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. First-rate openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000; worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 128 Dearborn-st.

CRESCENT LAUNDRY—IN A FIRST-RATE LOCAtion and doing a good business, for sale. Sickness of the proprietor and health of another member compels a sale. CRESCENT LAUNDRY, 274 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DR. SAPP'S ELECTRO-THERMAL Bath Cure, at Cleveland, Ohio. Ill health the reason for selling. A splendid opportunity. Business well established.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH STOCK, lease, and fixtures, for sale, doing a first-class business, situated on Madison-st., east of Clark, best location in the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

I HAVE A NEW PROCESS FOR BURNING KEROsene oil for cooking purposes; will cook a meal in less time than you can build a coal fire, and no smoke, smell, or dirt. Parties with capital can make a fortune by establishing themselves in any city or town. Can be seen in practical operation at Room 22, Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

MORSE & SONS TRIUMPH SODA APPARATUS, Italian style, used but one season, for sale; big discount. M. W. BORLAND, 378 Van Buren-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, NORTHWEST CORNER Kinzie and Ada-sts., for sale. Inquire on premises. P. DUNDON.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, 103 WEST TWELFTH-st., for sale. Inquire on premises. C. P. CUMMINS.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class millinery store, or exchange for house and lot. 208 South Halsted-st.

SHOE SHOP AND DWELLING (COTTAGE), WITH lease for 5 years, rental $50 a year, for sale cheap; will rent for $60 a month. Inquire at 229 Walnut-st.

THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL IN the city, now doing a large and profitable business, will be sold for $6,000, half cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO A COMPETENT PERSON WHO WILL TAKE charge of a large business and has $2,500 to invest, I will give good security for the money and pay a salary of $2,500 a year. Address C 93, Tribune office.

$200 BUYS A SMART CASH BUSINESS, ALready large, and capable of being greatly increased. This is no every day business chance. 229 West Lake-st.

$800 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM and oyster saloon, including bar, liquors, all stock on hand, fixtures, seven marble-top tables, etc.; cheap rent, with lease from one to five years. Inquire of T. BOURGOIN, northwest corner Washington and Clark-sts., Court-House Square, or at place, No. 61 Milwaukee-av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AMES ALEXANDER—PLEASE CALL FOR YOUR horse and wagon, which was in possession of Frank Sanders, and pay charges. FREDERICK FULLER.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., of most approved styles, at low prices. 227 State-st. F. E. SMITH.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ROCKAWAYS, barouches, phaetons, top and open buggies, just received at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, carriages, wagons, harness, and good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods. JOHN MORTON, Auctioneer, 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE; $85, IF taken away to-day. Inquire at Kendall's Stable, rear 49 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED FRENCH STALLion Lion Heart, just imported from Canada. He is a dappled gray, stands 16 hands high, weighs about 1,320 pounds; he is a good style of a horse, and is to be seen at CROSSMAN'S livery stable, Randolph-st., near Union Park. Any person wanting such a horse had better see him at once, as he is only going to remain in the city a few days.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED CARRIAGES of all varieties from first-class makers at reasonable prices, at 353 and 355 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—$425 WILL BUY A MATCHED, STYLish pair of carriage horses. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—TWO DRAFT HORSES, TWO EXpress horses, one buggy horse; would exchange latter for smaller horse, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. Apply at coal office, 188 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LIGHT DOG-CART, ALmost new, made by Brewster; one phaeton, top over back seat; one extension top phaeton; one light rockaway; three sets of single harness. Can be seen at Wren's new stable, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, COAL BLACK MARE, sound, kind, and free from any blemish whatever; half-sister to one of the best mares in the West; has no record against her. Can haul two men in a buggy as fast as they want to go. JOHN BLISS, Oconomowoc, Wis.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale, or exchange, new and second-hand open and top-buggies, business and express wagons, a few good light and heavy horses, single and double harness, one clarence, landau, and close carriages.

LIVERY-STABLE NO. 192 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. for rent; it is new, well built; will accommodate thirty horses in basement; there are two good rooms above. Apply on the premises, or 13 North Morgan-st., of W. SKINNER.

WANTED—BUSINESS HORSE; MUST BE A GOOD traveler, and a bargain. 193 West Monroe-st.

$400 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS HORSE, TOPbuggy, and harness, if taken immediately. Can be seen at Bassett's Stables, 19 and 21 Harmon-court.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM 89 LIBERTY-ST., a dark brown mare; a white spot on the forehead and stiff in the fore feet. Reward for return to above.

STOLEN—FROM REAR OF 182 STATE-ST., ON FRIday, 4 p. m., brown horse, 15½ hands high, white stripe in face, and three white feet; square-box top-buggy; silver-trimmed harness. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by BENJAMIN ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.

STRAYED—A SMALL RED COW, GIVING MILK; horns turn in; L branded on right hip; liberal reward given. WARREN SPRINGER, 22 North Clinton.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 2, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS clerks at 224 and 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak both German and English, and who can run a soda fountain, by E. H. HILL & CO., Druggists, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Reference required of ability and character; single man, age 20 to 25 years. Apply by mail or in person.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TRAVELING salesman for a wholesale house; city references required. Apply by letter only to R H., care 581 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE RAPID, accurate, and experienced. Address, giving age and references, O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN and have had some experience in office, and not less than 25 years old. Address C 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GROCERY house in this city a salesman in the store; only experienced men need apply. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 SUPERIOR HONEST WORKING salesmen in wholesale groceries. Address O 48, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED—COAT, VEST, AND PANT-MAKERS; steady employment and good wages; none but the best need apply. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 12 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given; railroad fare will also be paid to Rock Island. Apply at once by letter to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TEN OR FIFTEEN good stone-cutters, and the same number of stone-masons; work guaranteed to last till the fall. To good mechanics, good wages. Apply personally to G. GREGER, contractor, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-trimmers at once. To good workmen we will give constant employment. HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—DYER—ONE WHO HAS BEEN ACcustomed to cleaning. Call at works, 121 Ellis-av., COOK & McLAIN.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT the Orient Hotel Hair Dressing and Bathing Rooms, No. 287 South State-st.

WANTED—25 PAINTERS AT 719 STATE-ST. W. A. REESEM.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. NONE but good workmen need apply at 163 Washington-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR. APply at 379 Wabash-av. NASON & WARNE.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CYLINDER FEEDERS. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE office, one who has some knowledge of the business, lives with his parents, and is well acquainted with the city; salary small. Address, giving age and references, S 78, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN; A MAN OF SUPERIOR qualifications, with first-class city references, may find a good situation and liberal salary. Apply by letter, and state in letter full particulars and references to former employers. Address L 8, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4291, New York.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call and investigate a business paying $20 to $40 a week, easy. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND DINNER cook; highest wages paid; also a dish-washer and scrub girl. Apply at 53 Harrison-st., near State, SMITH'S Oyster House.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO OPEN BUSINESS in a colony town; great inducements offered. Call at 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, third floor.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, $2 per day; sure pay; good steady work; also, 25 teams. Apply 39 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASSers in the city and country to sell Prof. Johnson's non-explosive kerosene oil powders. Liberal arrangements made with first-class men. Apply to or address JOHNSON & CO., 87 Third-av. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER. BUCK & RAYNER, 117 Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SOLICIT orders and make himself generally useful. 119 Indiana-st., corner Clark, in basement.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE CITY TO sell goods that take well everywhere. Also 500 for the country. Only small capital required; $3 to $15 a day can be made. A. RAY, 36 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED CANVASSER for West Side, south of Madison-st.; good pay. None but good hands need apply at Room 15, 179 East Madison.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY. APPLY AT NO. 3 Aberdeen-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 165 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family. Apply at No. 13 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR FAMILY with boarders; the very highest wages paid for a capable person. Apply at 184 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 907 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three, no children; good references; a good Catholic desirable. Apply at 612 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL, one who is a good seamstress; English or Scotch preferred. Apply between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., at 1028 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS, FINE ironers, bundle washer, and scrub-girls; none but girls with good references need apply; best of wages. Call Friday, Saturday, and Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., Room 411.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 21 Centre-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a family of four, in a pleasant suburban home. Will give $20 per month and a permanent place to a woman with first-class references, and no other need apply, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, DININGroom and laundry girls, good pastry cook, and kitchen girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. References required. Apply to 582 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, a good place, 167 Centre-av. Apply between 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Inquire at 38 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN GIRLS at St. Charles Hotel, 46 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 212 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, SWEDE or Norwegian; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; permanent place and good wages to a girl well recommended. 19 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework, at 104 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL, German or Norwegian. Apply at 295 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. English, German, or Norwegian preferred. 769 Michigan-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO WASH dishes and assist in kitchen at a private boarding-house. Come ready for work. 228 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS general housework, for a small family; best of wages; must come well recommended. Apply immediately at 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 1203 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; good wages.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERman girl to do second work. Apply at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN SMALL, PRIVATE family; a good home to the right person. 85 Dearborn-st., Williams Block, 4th floor.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO SEW cactus and fancy braid hats, no others wanted. A. A. TURNER, 280 Wabash-av.

### Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE. INQUIRE OF E. C. LONG, Marine Bank, corner of LaSalle and Lake-sts.

### Laundresses.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 142 WAbash-av., 2 laundry girls.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework, at Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO LEARN TO FINISH IN India ink. Apply at 379 Wabash-av. NASON & WARNE.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, IMMEDIately. Hewitt Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron combined, patented 1873. Flutes any length. Selling fast. 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY EASILY MADE BY male and female selling three good articles in the city. Twenty articles for either sex in the country that pay 100 to 200 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 16, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $10 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 235 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Hock, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 152 East Quincy-st.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

1 TO 500,000 BRICK FOR SALE CHEAP; DELIVered immediately. S. F. HEAD, 128 Clark-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, WOULD prefer a country town; 2 years' experience; good reference. Address DRUGS, 227 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 25 YEARS OF age, speaking French; acquainted with Canadian trade; could act as bookkeeper or salesman; no objection to the country, or would travel; city references; salary arranged after trial. Address L 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A LIcensed first-class drug clerk, speaking English, German, French, and Italian; best references. Address O 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGgist; four years' experience; best references. Address C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A wholesale grocery, tea, or tobacco house, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper, and collector; good references. Address J A, 181 South Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a young man with long years' experience in the dry goods and clothing business; speaks the English, German, and French language fluently. Address O 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY COMpetent bookkeeper; very moderate salary. Good city references. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF temperate habits, good address, and business capacity, as clerk or salesman; has had over three years' experience as bookkeeper; is not afraid of work; no objection to going out of the city. Address Y 100, Tribune.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOSTON CUSTOM-cutter, in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, or Wisconsin; will buy an interest in a good paying trade. T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 and 12 Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A stranger) as helper in a blacksmithing or machine shop; has had experience in both; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address O 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, one as engineer the other as scroll-sawyer. Address by letter A or E, 107 West Randolph-st., Room 37.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT gardener having had several years experience in Europe and this country. Best of reference given if required. J. YOUNG, 248 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine hand, on a tenoning, sticking, moulding machine or scroll-saw. Address D, care F. Schultz, 111 Banker-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, Danes, in a private family; the man as coachman, and wife as cook or to do general housework. Address O 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, as coachman or delivery clerk; a No. 1 farmer; having good reference. Address 39 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMMERCIAL TRAVeler. A first-class traveling salesman, with best of city references and a large acquaintance with druggists and hardware dealers in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, is open to an engagement, either on commission or on a salary. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVANCE AGENT OR Treasurer of a first-class Show, Traveling Troupe, or traveling Physician, by a man well posted in the geography of the country. Can furnish best of reference for business qualifications, sobriety, &c.; also $500 cash, if necessary. Address, for 10 days, P. O. Box 144, Bellevue, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ORGANIST, COMPEtent to play concertos pieces and direct a quartette or chorus choir; position by a gentleman who has 15 years experience in the East. Address S 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS buyer, collector, or any outside business; has had experience in wholesale grocery house, and can furnish first-class city reference. Address X 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN MARried man wishes a situation as porter in any business, or to deliver goods or groceries; is well acquainted in the city, and understands driving horses. Address O 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-TENDER, BY A competent man who thoroughly understands the business; good reference. Address O 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER YOUNG MAN, age 28, English, as watchman or porter; can give security if desired. Address O 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS clerk in bakery or confectionery; the best of reference. Call or address 181 Curtis-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman in a private family, as chambermaid or dining-room girl. Address S H, 11 Kansas-st., West Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman, as cook in a private family where she can have her child with her. Apply at 67 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; country preferred. Inquire 299 Walnut-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, and the other as second girl. Please call at 587 State-st. Good reference can be given.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS A nurse in a family which goes to Europe; speaks both languages well. The best of city references given. Address MRS. C. S., grocery store, at 127 West Lake-st.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper in a private or public house; years of experience qualifies me for the position; best of references. Apply or address, for three days, 20 Twenty-sixth-st.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAvian-German Intelligence Office—For first-class servant girls, in Chicago and the country, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses, and private houses; don't fail to give us a call, and remember our number is 80 Milwaukee-av. Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON VAN Buren-st. for inside property and cash; 40x160 on Mayst., near Twenty-second, with buildings, for house and lot; 160 acres and 320 acres in Kansas for acre property near city, or will place 320 acres as a part payment on house and lot. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDers—Wanted—materials furnished and building completed and to exchange for the same Eastern improved business property valued at $20,000; a liberal exchange will be made with building contractors. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—46⅔x125 FEET ON LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, to exchange for a farm. By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR NICE SUBURBAN LOTS five miles from Court-House for piano and furniture, or part for either. E L H, P. O. Box 140, city.

TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 IN GOOD REAL ESTATE, all clear of incumbrance and rising rapidly in value; would trade for a stock of merchandise in city or country, or a first-class farm. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN PROPERTY for a good farm or improved city property. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—STOCK OF CLOTHING IN EXchange for lots at Irving Park, near two depots, school, high school, church, artesian-well; passage same, in time and money, as to city-limits; also piano, if desired. Owner with E. F. ADAMS, 70 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, in one of the best paying distilleries in this State. Capital required about $15,000. For particulars address A S, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP—NORTON REDMOND FROM THIS date ceases to do business under firm name of REDMOND & CO. J. B. Redmond will continue the commission business under same name.

PARTNER WANTED—(AN ACTIVE YOUNG OR middle-aged man) in a wholesale hardware house, with a cash capital of twenty-five to forty thousand dollars, in an old-established house. Good references required. Address B, care Jas. B. Story, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS MEAT and vegetable market; one that understands the business with a small capital preferred. 63 Western-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 cash, to enlarge a musical business. Address 77 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED wholesale liquor business, for a business man, with about $3,000. This is a good chance. Address Y 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MY INVENTION HAS THE indorsement of the best men in the business; to make it successful, I want a partner with $2,000. Address O 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED paying manufacturing business; a business man with $3,000 to $5,000 cash can obtain a chance seldom offered. Address soon, O 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; BUSINESS well established; pays well; have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE for desirable suburban real estate, household furniture, including parlor sets, carpets and one first-class piano, all nearly new, and in excellent condition. Inquire at office of JULIUS BAUER & CO., 290-296 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL sell furniture and give lease of house to 1st May, 1874; house with all modern improvements; situated north of Twenty-sixth-st., on Prairie-av.; rent of house, $100 per month; amount of furniture about $2,000; will be sold on credit if desired. Address X 77, Tribune office, for six days.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF BEDROOM furniture cheap for cash. Inquire a Fire Proof Restaurant, 145 Monroe-st.

## LOST.

LOST—A SPOTTED DOG WITH A LEATHER COLlar on; a liberal reward will be paid for returning the same to SHUHLEIN & CLARK, 185 State-st.

LOST—GOING FROM WABASH-AV. AND PECK-court to Third-av., yesterday forenoon, package containing handkerchiefs and hosiery. Two dollars reward will be paid by leaving it at 118 Third-av.

LOST—AT DOWNING'S HOTEL LAST SUNDAY afternoon, one leather wallet containing $26 in money, also one Onyx sleeve-button; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 66 West Washington-st. MAGGIE MOORE.

LOST—REWARD—MEMORANDUM POCKETbook with some valuable notes and papers in it. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the West Side Briggs House. EDWARD BURNS.

## FOUND.

FOUND—IN A COTTAGE GROVE CAR, A PARcel containing dry goods, on Thursday evening. The owner can have same by calling at 215 North Division-st. C. BRUNSKILL.

## FOREIGN.

### Fearful Conflagrations in Chinese and Japanese Cities.

### The Financial Crisis in Austria---Many Failures Registered.

### Additional Returns from the Spanish Elections.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Japan mail reached here yesterday.

In Hong Kong, China, forty-four acres, covered by houses, were cleared by fire on the 22d of March. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless.

There was also a terrible fire at Osaka on the 29th of March. Many lives were lost. It raged all day and night. There were two violent shocks of earthquake at the same place on the 12th of March.

The Corean Assembly had gone to Pekin to submit to the Emperor as vassals to his power.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company has established a line at Amoy to give the Chinese officials tests for working.

The Duke Alexis is still on his travels in the Chinese cities.

The Japan people are complaining about a centralization of power in the Government.

The native Christians at Owari have been released. In the Provinces of Etchezen and Preeshes the farmers are rebellious on account of the Government taking down its edicts against Christianity. There has been much fighting. The insurgents will be put down. Seven of them have been executed.

#### CUBA.

HAVANA, May 15.—The Captain-General has changed his mind, and decided to continue in force the quarantine regulations. Steamers Yazoo, Juniata, Havana, Margaret, and Germania are still detained, although there is not a case of illness on board. Nor is there any proof that cholera exists at New Orleans, from which port all the above named vessels sailed. It is proposed to petition the Government of the United States to intervene for their release, the more especially as the detention of so large a number crowded with passengers in this unhealthy bay is dangerous. Several cases of vomito are already reported in the harbor.

All the available regular troops in Havana and other towns have been ordered to join the army in the field.

It is reported that the Cuban Gen. Agramonte, seeing that his capture was inevitable, committed suicide, rather than fall alive into the hands of the Spaniards.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

TORONTO, Ont., May 16.—A cable telegram from London, Eng., to the *Globe* announces the complete failure of the Pacific Railway loan scheme. The deputation, with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, will return to Canada on the prorogation of the House.

LONDON, May 16.—The case of the Bank of England forgery was again before the Court to-day. Witnesses identified the bonds found in the trunk at New York, and testified to their purchase by the accused. At the close of the examination the prisoners were remanded.

LONDON, May 16.—The Shah of Persia will soon arrive at Vienna. He is accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, and three of his wives. It is estimated that the expense of his European tour will be £5,000,000 sterling.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16.—The complete reconstruction of the French Ministry upon a strictly Republican basis is reported certain.

PARIS, May 16.—Count Sosthenes de La Rochefoucauld, who was reported to have gone on a mission to Count De Chambord from the Legitimists and Orleanists, has returned. He had a long conference with the royal exile, but gives no indication of its result. He is authorized, however, to stamp as false and absurd a rumor that the Count contemplated adopting the Prince Imperial, the son of the late Emperor.

#### AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 16.—A Vienna dispatch says a hundred additional failures are announced. No important bank has yet suspended. The panic paralyzes business. The son of a wealthy banker committed suicide yesterday.

VIENNA, May 16.—Jackson S. Schultz, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition, has reached this city, and had a long conference with Mr. Jay, the American Minister.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 16.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report that quarantine regulations were enforced there with rigor, to the great inconvenience of merchants and travelers. Steamers and sailing vessels, with upwards of 2,500 passengers on board, were detained there at last accounts.

#### EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 16.—The Oriental topographical corps which left New York four weeks ago to make explorations and sketches in the Bible lands are engaged at the Pyramids, Memphis, and the lower Nile.

#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 16.—The German Government has resolved to expel from the country, within six months, the Lazarists and the congregations of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart, and other close conventual orders.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, March 16.—The total number of votes recorded in the recent election is 1,250,000. The vote in the Capital was unusually light, owing to the apathy of all parties except the Federal Republicans.

#### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—Raschid Pacha has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Sanfel Pacha.

#### SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, May 16.—A number of Communists have been arrested in this city.

#### ITALY.

ROME, May 16.—The health of the Pope continues to improve.

## FIRES.

### Great Destruction of Property in Joliet, Ill., and Ottawa, Canada.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, May 16.—The *Republican* of to-morrow will contain the following:

Thursday night, at about 11:15 o'clock, a fire broke out on Bluff street, between Van Buren and Cross, in this city, in a shed attached to Daniel Hershberger's wagon and carriage factory. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the shed in which it was first discovered was used for stabling purposes. The flames rapidly spread to his factory and dwelling, consuming them in a few minutes. He lost, besides the stock and tools of his factory, about $4,000 in notes and $1,000 in greenbacks, and barely saved himself and children. Two boarders in his house were burned in attempting to escape—one of them passed through two apartments in flames, and finally escaped from the building by jumping from a second-story window.

The flames then spread to the south and west, reaching the carriage factory of W. J. Harris on the south, and the stone block opposite. By this time the street was full of people; women and children in their night-dresses who had been driven from their homes by the merciless flames and men maddened with excitement at their property being swept away, added to the sadness of the spectacle, while fears were entertained that the flames would lay the whole street in ashes. Before the fire reached the shop of Mr. Harris the barn of J. D. Paige was burned, and subsequently his entire household goods were destroyed. All attempts to save Harris' factory were vain,—it was destroyed entirely, with stock and tools, together with seventeen buggies. The flames then spread to adjoining buildings, destroying one after another with increasing fury, until the marble-yard of F. Zirkle was reached. A desperate effort was here made to stay the fiery fiend, but to no avail. The furniture store of B. Hartung was now in peril, as well as the small wooden buildings on the opposite side of the street, which, if once afire, would endanger the entire West Side. The furniture store finally fell a prey to the flames, though a great proportion of its contents were removed and saved. The buildings on the opposite side of the street escaped serious injury. The flames next reached a residence adjoining the store, which was swept away rapidly. Here control was gotten over the fire by the tearing away of adjacent buildings, fences, and sheds, and at the hour of 2½ o'clock danger was over. At this juncture, the street was literally crammed with all manner of household goods, carriages, wagons, etc. A squad of light-fingered gentry were on hand, and but for the endeavors of the City Marshal to protect the exposed property, much of it would have been carried off. The following is a synopsis of the estimated losses, with the amount of insurance:

| | Loss. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| H. W. Cope | $ 2,500 | $ 500 |
| J. Felker | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| M. Ulrich | 4,100 | 1,000 |
| B. Hartung | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| W. J. Harris | 7,000 | ..... |
| J. D. Paige | 3,700 | 3,085 |
| F. Zirkle | 4,000 | 300 |
| Paul Wagner | 2,000 | 1,300 |
| Hershberger | 9,000 | ..... |
| Frank Kramer | 500 | ..... |
| Nick Haffer | 500 | ..... |
| | $40,200 | $11,385 |

Eighteen buildings burned.

About 9 o'clock the same evening a fire broke out in the foundry of the Ohio Butt Company, inside the Penitentiary walls, destroying the roof of the building and doing other slight damage.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 16.—A fire broke out this morning in St. Alban's Terrace. The flames spread to Ottawa, Cumberland, Stewart, and Day streets, destroying thirty-six houses, involving a loss of $150,000.

DETROIT, May 16.—Soan, Clark & Co.'s brush factory, at Grand Rapids, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $60,000. Insurance on building, $7,000; on brush factory, $22,000.

A Michigan Central Railroad freight-car was burned at Marshall night before last, and with its contents two organs, one piano, etc., were destroyed. Loss $3,000.

## WALL STREET.

### Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, May 16.—Money was abundant and easy to-day at 6 to 7 per cent on call, and 7 to 9 per cent for prime discounts. The offerings of capital were steadily on the increase, and many bankers find it difficult to employ all their idle funds at prevailing rates. Really prime business notes are not plenty, and the demand exceeds the supply. The legal-tenders outstanding to-night are $356,500,000, a decrease since yesterday of $690,000. The press dispatches from Vienna announcing one hundred additional failures created surprise in financial circles here, and places the recent panic in a more serious light.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were decidedly firmer to-day, and closed at 109 1-16 to 109⅛ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling; 110⅛ to 110¼ for sight, and 110½ for cable transfers. There was more inquiry for Continental demand bills at advancing rates.

GOLD

firm and higher, ranging from 118¾ to 118, with more activity in the market late in the day. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 4, and 5 per cent.

STOCKS.

The leading feature in stocks to-day was depression, with a marked decline in prices late in the day. The unfavorable reports from Vienna assisted in unsettling the market. The decline in Union Pacific income bonds, followed by rumors that the Company had indorsed some forged bonds as good, also added to the prevailing feverishness. At times, however, the market had an appearance of firmness, but this always ended in a general selling movement. The sales were very large, and the prices touched to-day were, in some cases, the lowest current this week. The pressure to sell was most marked between the hours of 12 and 1, and 3 and 4 p. m. Between 12 and 2 o'clock 82,256 shares changed hands, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,900 Erie, 8,300 Western Union Telegraph, 10,000 Lake Shore, 3,100 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,260 Ohios, 2,700 Central, 2,500 Union Pacific, 900 Rock Island, 800 St. Paul, 500 Wabash, 400 Harlem, and 400 Boston, Hartford & Erie. The greatest decline was in Pacific Mail, which ranged from 48⅝ to 45⅛. Numerous reactions and counter reactions characterized the dealings between the two extremes. Erie sympathized with the course of quotations at London, selling at 60¾, 59⅝, 60⅝, 59½, 61⅛, 60⅝, 60⅞. Western Union was one of the weakest stocks, and large sales were reported at 86⅝ to 84, the highest and lowest prices respectively. C., C. & I. C. was freely offered, and declined from 31¼ to 29¼, the lowest price being made late in the day. Union Pacific rose from 30⅜ to 31⅛, and afterwards broke to 30⅛. Lake Shore declined from 90⅜ to 89⅝; New York Central from 100⅝ to 99⅞; Rock Island from 108⅛ to 107⅝, and St. Paul (common) from 55⅜ to 56⅛. Ohio & Mississippi advanced from 41⅞ to 42⅞, and later delined to 41⅞. Harlem was quiet at 129½, 130, and 129. Wabash at 69 @68⅞, and Pittsburgh at 87⅞@87¼, the latter extra dividend. The remainder of the list presented no important feature. Stocks at the final close were steadier, with a recovery of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent from the lowest point of the day.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour opened strong, but less active, owing to the light arrivals and higher prices asked at the close. The market was fairly active, and stronger. The sales were 16,300 brls, at $6.15@6.50 for superfine State and Western; $7.20@7.50 for extra State; $7.20@7.40 for Western shipping extra; $7.30@7.60 for extra round-hoop Ohio shipping; $7.70@8.50 for trade and family brands, and $8.40@12.00 for common to choice extra St. Louis.

PROVISIONS.

There was very little interest to-day in the pork market, which is essentially as reported yesterday; $18.00 is about the nominal figure for round lots on spot, also for contract for any month; 800 barrels were reported sold for export at $18.00 cash. Lard is in moderate demand but a shade easier; Western steam sold on the spot at 9¼@9⅜c. Contract stock was rather quiet. This month's delivery sold at 9¼ @9⅜c; June held at 9 7-16@9⅜c, and about 9⅜c for July. City lard dropped off ⅛ of a cent to-day, and a few small lots sold at 8⅞c. Cut meats continue dull, but without essential change in values. Dry salted shoulders sold to the extent of 100 boxes at 7c. There was some inquiry for city pickled shoulders, and sales are reported at 7⅛c. Bellies are very quiet. Hams moved slowly at 11⅛@13c for city pickled, and 11⅛@12½c for Western tierced. Bacon is still dull and irregular. We hear of small sales of long clear at 9⅛c. Short is without business. Dressed hogs are quiet and rather dull on heavy weights, which sold at 7c; medium and light ranged from 7⅛c to 7⅜c.

## ON THE RAIL.

### Arrival of the Congressional Excursion Party.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 16.—The Congressional party left St. Louis at 8 this forenoon in seven sleeping-cars, and arrived at Springfield at 9:15, where they are now partaking of the hospitalities of the city, in the shape of supper, music, and speeches. On the route, the party was unexpectedly welcomed by the infantry company, consisting of the students of the Medical College, and the Rolla Fire Company, with a band of music. The infantry presented arms, and the American flag was borne in good style. Several members were called on to speak, and Senator Bogy, of Missouri, had got as far as "Citizens—Much as we esteem your reception, we have not time to respond in fitting manner," when the bell sounded and the Senator had to scramble hastily on board.

At Lebanon the approach of the cars was greeted with a cannon salute of ten guns, and flags were shown in profusion. There was a large crowd of citizens, particularly school-girls. Several Representatives were called on for speeches, with the same result as at Rolla.

There has occurred nothing worthy of special note unless the consumption of champagne may be so considered. We leave at 7 in the morning for Denison.

The Citizens' Committee unexpectedly announced at supper that they had arranged for a ball in honor of the visitors, and there was consequent consternation of the ladies, who have no ball-dresses, and the Representatives who have neither white vests nor gloves, and the consequent honor and glory of the city belles, who came arrayed in all their glory, and are now monopolizing attention. It is an incongruous and laughable scene, but the Representatives are not too diffident to make the best of it.

### Suit for Damages.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Isaac N. Jones, of New York City, to-day brought suit for $5,000 against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. His alleged ground of damages is that a conductor of that road, three or four days ago, refused to give him a stop-over ticket, but told him the check would do. To-day Jones offered the check, the conductor refused it, and tried to put Jones off. The brakemen assisting, a fight ensued, the passengers defending Jones, who did not get put off. On arrival in the city, he brought suit.

## WASHINGTON.

### Large Receipts of Internal Revenue During the Past Month.

### Senator Casserly Returns His Extra Pay to the Treasury.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is stated by friends of Judge Pierrepont, of New York, that there is no doubt but that he will accept the Russian mission, recently tendered him by the President.

PARTS WITH HIS GRAB.

Senator Casserly, of California, adds his name to the list of those who have returned their back pay steal. To-day the following letter was received from him at the Treasury Department:

SIR: I send herewith, indorsed to your order, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury, the draft for this date of the Secretary of the Senate for $970.40, received by me from him, as being the full amount coming to me under the law giving to members of Congress increased back pay. If I add a word, it is that what I do may not be construed to the prejudice of others. For reasons which I deemed sufficient, I voted against the provisions for the increase of salaries in every stage of them, not excepting the final stage, the adoption of the conference report. Those reasons embraced several objections to the measure, of which that in the increased back pay was but one. They had little if any reference to the increase of pay in the future. Having so voted throughout, I find it more satisfactory to myself personally to decline the amount to which I am entitled as increased back pay. In taking this course, I would not be understood as reflecting in the least on members of Congress who see their way clear to the adoption of the opposite course. Many of them are so well known as honorable and disinterested men in their public and private life by those who know them best, as to make it impossible for me, at least, to impugn their motives or deny their good faith. Very truly, E. CASSERLY.

WATER AND LAND TRANSPORTATION.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company some time since raised its tariff on freight, and especially on coal, about 20 per cent. From statistics just published, it is ascertained that this course has had the tendency to increase the transportation of coal by railroad, and at the same time decreasing it by the water route. The explanation is made that so long as there is but little difference in the cost of transportation the rapid shipments become the most popular.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

THE SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The Attorney-General and Government have agreed not to give to any parties a copy of the bill in equity to be filed at Hartford against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and stockholders of the Credit Mobilier until it shall be filed in court.

Internal revenue receipts for the present month have reached nearly $7,000,000, and the receipts for the fiscal year to date are $100,-120,000. The estimated receipts for the present fiscal year were $110,000,000, and the probabilities, judging from the receipts during the present month, are that they will be exceeded from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $356,582,954.

CONSUL AT ST. LOUIS.

The President has recognized Emile Karst, Consular Agent of France, at St. Louis.

## RELIGIOUS.

### General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North—The Question of Reunion—Annual Statistics.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16.—The Assembly is yet under control of Drs. Halfield, Dickson, and other prominent officers, who are familiar with its workings. They really, though not nominally, have the appointment of committees, the arrangement of business, and general charge of affairs on the first few days' session. Most of the committee reports presented are uninteresting, only that of the committee on the establishment of a paper for gratuitous circulation is deserving of mention. It stated that 175,000 families in the church are without a religious paper of any description, and recommended the establishment of a paper in Philadelphia. It was stated that an eight-page monthly paper, 29 by 31 inches, circulating 200,000 copies, would cost only $25,000 per annum. Members of the assembly who have had experience differ from the Committee, and assert that a large deficit is probable, and is perhaps anticipated by the Committe itself. This is an Eastern measure, and meets warm opposition from the West. Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, will probably speak when the question occurs next week.

A resolution was introduced to-day declaring that the Assembly should consider and pass upon the question of the term of service of the Eldership, which matter is now exciting the deepest interest throughout the Church. It will undoubtedly give rise to much acrimonious debate, young men holding that Elders should be elected by the congregations at stated intervals, while older men hold that an office that is perpetual cannot be changed without altering the standard of the Church.

Another measure to be introduced is the basis of reunion with the Southern Presbyterian Church. Baltimore Presbyterians wish the whole matter to be laid over till next year, when the Assembly will meet on less dangerous ground. There are two Southern churches in this city. Violent or imprudent speeches would be heard and reported to the Church South, and it is feared that many such would be delivered by radical Northern men, opposed to reconciliation, if the reunion question were touched.

From advance sheets, your correspondent furnishes the following regarding the report of the Home Missionary Board for the year ending March: Missionaries under commission, 993; salaries of the same, $274,000; church edifices built, 98; Sunday-schools organized, 124; total receipts, $304,000; balance on hand, $7,000; working expenses, about $25,000.

We have, from the same source, the following concerning the report of the Board of Publication for the year ending March: Number of publications, not including periodicals, 909,000; copies of the shorter catechism printed the last two years, 160,000; colporteurs sustained, 158; families visited, 149,380.

This evening, a great meeting was held in the interest of the Sabbath-school cause, and was addressed by J. Bennet Tyler, Superintendent of the Sabbath-School Department.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

BALTIMORE, May 16.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, records were presented from the synods at Baltimore, Cleveland, Erie, Albany, Harrisburg, Illinois, Central Iowa, North Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, and New York, and statistical reports were referred to a special committee. The building of manses was recommended to secure depositories for preserving the history of the Church.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed by the last General Assembly, to consider and report to the Assembly whether it was expedient and appropriate that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should take part in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia, in 1876, was read. It says in substance that it is appropriate and expedient that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should participate in the Centenial Celebration of American Independence, and in the International Exposition of 1876, and, preparatory thereto, they recommend that several persons be designated to prepare historical discourses, to be delivered at such time as may hereafter be appointed. They also suggest the following schedule of periods and subjects for said historical discourses: First, a discourse upon the period from the founding of the Church in this country to the commencement of the War of the Revolution; second, from the latter period to the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government, in 1786; third, from the latter period to the present time; fourth, the present condition, prospects, beneficent works, needs, and obligations of the Church; fifth, education under Presbyterian influences; sixth, historical sketches of the several boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly. The report also recommends that the Assembly request the appropriate committee of the Centennial Commission, who have charge of the buildings, to set apart so much space as may be necessary for an exposition of books published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and other works of American Presbyterian authors, ancient books, etc., pertaining to Presbyterianism, and that the Board of Publication be authorized to prepare and publish an illustrated volume to commemorate the National Centennial; also, that the first Sabbath in July, 1876, be designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the manifest blessings with which he has crowned us as a people, and it is commended that on that day the pastor of each church under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly deliver a discourse on the history of the Church, and that a collection be taken up on that day for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the Presbyterian Historical Society and for the endowment of said Society.

The report was made the special order for Monday morning next.

The Committee on Voluntary Societies was not ready to report, and was continued till the next Assembly.

The Committee to consider the subject of publication of a periodical for gratuitous distribution reported favorably, and the report was placed on the docket.

Dr. Hendrick Johnson, from the Special Committee of Fifteen, appointed at the last Assembly to consider the subject of representation in the Assemblies, submitted a report to the effect that, while the plan now in use is in some respects unequal, a change at present is inexpedient, with a recommendation that the subject be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted and the Committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Vacant Churches was read and referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The Rev. R. R. Booth, H. L. Hitchcock, and the Hon. Horace Maynard were appointed a Committee to consider upon and report a place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Thursday and Friday of next week were designated for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report upon the term of office of Elders, whether they should hold office for life, or the rotary system be adopted. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

A resolution by the Rev. Mr. Redding, relative to what action should be taken by the Church on the use of intoxicating liquors, was referred to the same Committee.

Soon after 1 o'clock p. m. the Convention adjourned, and engaged in religious exercises.

### The Southern Presbyterians.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States met at 9 o'clock a. m., and was opened by prayer by the Moderator, H. M. Smith, D. D.

The arrival of the following additional delegates were reported: Synod of Alabama, W. A. Carter; Synod of Georgia, the Rev. Mr. Anson; Synod of Kentucky, Dr. M. H. Carson; Synod of Mississippi, New Orleans, Elder William L. Hamilton; Synod of North Carolina, Concord, the Rev. A. W. Wood and Elder J. S. Ramsey, Mecklenburg; the Rev. R. Z. Johnson; Synod of South Carolina, Bethel, the Rev. R. E. Cooper; South Carolina, the Rev. J. L. Martin; Synod of Virginia, East Hanover, Elder W. J. Leake; Greenbrier, the Rev. J. H. Leps and Elder John Stuart; Lexington, the Rev. William Pinkerton and A. A. Sproul; Roanoke, Elder William A. Hannah; West Hanover, the Rev. J. C. Dinwiddie and Elder L. L. Holladay.

Dr. Welsh moved that the report of the Committee on Sustentation be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the order to hear the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions. Carried unanimously.

The Moderator announced the following standing committees:

On Bills and Overtures—T. R. Welch, D. D., J. H. Master, A. R. Banks, R. K. Smoot, F. N. Whaley, A. B. Hager, W. O. R. Perkins, L. L. Holliday, John S. Berser.

Judicial Committee—Samuel Williamson, P. H. Bonader, G. A. Russell, B. L. Barker, R. M. Patton, W. J. Leake.

Theological Seminaries—H. F. Dickson, Daniel Blaine, R. H. Reed, James S. White, Peter Garrison, J. Strouds, A. R. Booker.

Sustentation—James Park, J. W. McLean, W. L. Nourse, J. F. Allen, J. H. Welbourine, E. C. Davidson, James H. Lepp, D. C. Dunn, J. W. Shive.

Foreign Missions—Wm. Brown, D.D., W. H. Adams, George L. Layman, R. W. Loughridge, A. D. Leland, J. M. Newton.

Publication—J. W. Pugh, J. C. Dinwiddie, R. Morrison, Joseph Hardie, E. Fay, D. McFarland, Erwin Frazer.

Education—N. Hill McKay, D.D., J. L. Martin, H. H. Banks, A. P. Smith, J. D. Thomas, A. J. Lidell, A. Thompson, M. D. Morton.

Evangelical Labor—L. C. Voss, R. H. Kinnaird, W. T. Price, J. C. Dinwiddie, W. W. Anderson, J. M. Herson, James W. Calpool.

Systematic Benevolence—N. McDonald, C. N. Campbell, W. A. Allen, J. A. Mitchell.

Foreign Correspondence—R. W. Smoot, James Somerville, A. Penland, John S. Moore, J. W. Seeharr, R. J. Hicks, T. S. Sungster.

Narrative—W. F. V. Bartlett, T. P. Cleveland, H. D. Smith.

Sabbath Schools—E. H. Buest, J. A. Dickson, W. J. Keith, F. Potter, W. W. George, M. A. Chandler, Charles Chester.

Leave of Absence—J. W. Montgomery, W. D. Somers.

Devotional Services—T. R. Welch, D. D. Fuller.

Auditing Committee—R. M. Potter, J. Hardie, T. J. Rothcock.

Synodical Records—Alabama, G. T. Leighborn, W. H. Leland; Arkansas, H. H. Banks, J. H. Strand; Georgia, J. C. Alexander, A. J. Lidell; Kentucky, E. C. Davidson, J. K. Spence; Memphis, J. A. Dickson, L. L. Halladay; Mississippi, T. D. Cleveland, N. B. Lewis; Nashville, Robert Morrison, Charles Chester; North Carolina, Joseph Somerville, H. D. Smith; South Carolina, W. L. Nourse, W. W. George; Texas, R. L. Baker, J. S. Forman; Virginia, W. J. Keith, Edward Fay.

The Clerk read a letter from the Reformed Dutch Synod of America, which met at Jersey City, N. J., in June, 1872, delegating Dr. Charles H. Still, of Kingston, N. Y., to this Assembly. He stated that Mr. Still was present, and he was invited to the platform, welcomed by the Moderator, and introduced to the Assembly.

The report of the Committee on Sustentation was read by the Rev. Richard McIlvain, Associate Secretary of Sustentation. It was very lengthy, and reviewed the whole field of labor. It was full of interesting facts, statistics, etc.

After the report was read, the special order for 11 o'clock being postponed, a special report from the Committee of Sustentation, in relation to the withdrawing of certain church funds by the Trustees at Charlotte, N. C., was read, and referred to a special committee.

The twelfth annual executive report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read by the Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, of Marysville, S. C. The report stated that the contributions were less this year than heretofore, contributions being received from 890 churches.

The Board of Education and Faculty of the Columbia Theological Seminary made a report, stating the number of students for the year just closed at fifty-six, eight having finished their course of studies.

The Board of Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia made their annual report, to the effect that the institution was in a flourishing condition, and the students were making satisfactory progress.

The Rev. Mr. Oates, Commissioner of the Reformed Church of the South, was introduced to the assembly by the Moderator, and invited to join in the sessions of the assembly.

The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee in relation to the revision of the Book of Discipline: The Revs. T. H. Bowman, W. F. V. Bartlett, J. L. Martin, L. E. Axson, L. L. Halladay, A. A. Sproul, and Joseph Hardie.

Adjourned.

### Church of the United Brethren.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 16.—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church, at 8:30 this morning, reassembled, Bishop Edwards presided. Committees were announced, and ordered to meet in their regular private session at 2 o'clock, after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling at 3 o'clock several of the committees handed in their reports, which were either adopted or laid on the table. The report of the Committee on Correspondence, although, as stated by that Committee, to be judiciously prepared, caused considerable argument. It referred principally to the recommendation of the law as it now stands in regard to excluding secret societies, while the arguments against it were on the ground that the Church should take a more independent step toward the suppression of all secret societies of Christian men.

Adjourned until Saturday morning.

### Fifty-Seventh Anniversary of the American Bible Society.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The fifty-seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was held last evening. From an address made by Rev. Dr. Fellows, of Madison, Wis., it appears that there are 3,000 auxiliary bodies in the United States; that more than 30,000,000 of Bibles have been distributed through the agency of the Society, and it is now sending out daily 3,000 Bibles.

### Methodist Foreign Mission Society.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The Executive Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church Women's Foreign Mission Society adjourned to-day, to hold a meeting next year in Philadelphia. Resolutions were passed to send additional missionaries to Mexico and South America this year, but none to Japan and Africa.

### National Trotting Association.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At a meeting of the National Trotting Association, two rules objectionable to the trainers and drivers were, at the request of the latter, rescinded. The National Association, which had hitherto power to adjourn a trot to any day they chose, must now adjourn to the first good day and first good track. The rule that the Association could call on any driver and oblige him to drive, has been changed so that they will be obliged to pay him $50 for his services whenever they insist on his driving.

## THEY PREFER TO GO DRY.

### How the 11 O'Clock Law Was Obeyed Last Night—Chapin & Gore Determined to Test Its Legality—A New Application of Its Provisions by a Blundering Police Officer.

The eleven o'clock ordinance was not so well observed last night as the night before, although there was no general violation of it. At the hour of closing, saloon-keepers put out their gas, and the loiterers at the bar hastily drained their glasses and went out, cussing and discussing a law that sent them to bed so early.

Messrs. Chapin & Gore were open until 12 o'clock. At half-past 11 a police-officer elbowed his way through the crowd which filled their saloon, and informed Mr. Gore that he had violated the law, and must therefore be taken into custody. Mr. Gore plead guilty to the charge, and said that at 12 o'clock he would accompany the officer to the Armory Station. A crowd of persons gathered about the officer of the law and the offender during this conversation. Some were denunciatory in their remarks concerning the officer, but Mr. Gore, and the more genteel portion of those present, spoke with more reason, and, while they severely denounced the law, upheld the officer. One man was willing to shoot any officer who would enter the saloon if Mr. Gore would permit him. Previous to the arrest a crowd of vagrants and dead-beats from the West Side assembled in the saloon to see the fun. It would have been a rich harvest for Capt. Hickey's men if a squad of them had been present, and the proprietors of the saloon would have been gratified. Promptly at 12 o'clock the officer returned, and Mr. Gore, after ordering his saloon closed, accompanied him to the Armory. He was not long in the lock-up, as a friend was on hand who bailed him out. Yesterday morning he was fined $10 for the offense of the previous night. He appealed the case to the Criminal Court and will test the legality of the ordinance to the highest court. He seems to be very sanguine that he will secure a decision which shall be averse to it.

At Tom Foley's, the bar was promptly closed at 11 o'clock, and indeed, so far as known, Messrs. Chapin & Gore were the only offenders on the South Side.

On the West Side, the saloon under the Briggs House corner, kept open doors until the proprietor was arrested, and the place closed by the police. A large crowd of patrons were in the saloon when the arrest was made, who congregated on the outside after the doors were closed, and declared loudly their denunciatory opinions. They seemed to take much comfort in the idea that next fall things would be different. The proprietors of the saloon at No. 51 West Madison street, and the one at the corner of Randolph and Desplaines, were also brought in at the Union Street Station. In the remote sections of the city the saloons were promptly closed, and, so far as could be learned, not an arrest was made.

To show the danger of giving policemen the power of entering saloons and arresting persons who may be found selling liquor, it is only necessary to instance the following case which occurred last night: Shortly after 12 o'clock the policeman traveling the beat in which Anderson's European Hotel is situated entered the billiard-room of Doty & Rhines, and informed the latter gentleman, who was standing in the centre of the hall with his coat on, that it was time to close. Mr. Rhines pointed to the conspicuous card on the bar, announcing that no liquor was sold after 11 o'clock, and said he had strictly conformed to the ordinance since it went into operation. The policeman admitted that such might be the case so far as the bar was concerned, but the lights were all burning and the billiard-tables were running, contrary to law. Mr. Rhines said he understood that the ordinance had no reference to lights or billiard-tables. The officer said it undoubtedly had, and he would be compelled to arrest the proprietor. Mr. Rhines said he had no objections to offer, and would accompany him as soon as he could cover up his tables and arrange his day's receipts. There happened to be several newspaper men in the room playing billiards when the outrageous arrest was made, and, when they heard of it, they told the officer that he was transgressing his authority. He said he did not believe he was, as the order of the General Superintendent of Police was so explained to him. The newspaper men informed him that the Mayor had distinctly stated that the closing of billiard-rooms proper, or of restaurants, or the prohibition of the sale of cigars, lemonade, pop, and refreshments of that character, was not contemplated by the ordinance. The officer then said he would overlook the offense for that time, provided it would not occur again. Mr. Rhines said he would not be overlooked in that way; he wanted to find who he was, and what rights he had in the country right away. The officer made no reply, but grew very red in the face. A few minutes afterward he walked away, of his own accord, and did not return again. Had he perpetrated the blunder he intended, the consequences might have been serious. There are many other officers on the force who know as little about their duties under the ordinance as this man.

## OLD "KING" COLE.

### His Death at the County Hospital.

Oscar Cole, better known as "King" Cole, first known in this city as a gentlemanly gambler, and latterly as a "poor pensioner in the bounties" of his many friends, died yesterday morning at the County Hospital, in the 52d year of his age. If this man's occupation was not very honorable, and if his life has not ended in success, it may at least be said of him that he had a kindly nature, and lived honestly. He came to Chicago first in the summer of '55, and soon became known as a gambler of skill and fairness. He made periodical visits to St. Paul, and there made most of his money. The sobriquet of "King" was applied to him because he was a very Prince among the fraternity in the freedom with which he spent his money. A few years since he made a "misdeal," and became penniless. He then began drinking, and since that time has alternated between the gentleman and the lowest type of inebriates. His death will be regretted by many whom he kindly treated when he was a man of property.

## AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

An assault, which appears to have been of a very cowardly nature, and has, therefore, been kept from the knowledge of the authorities by the assailant, was committed on Monday last, the assaulted party being Mr. G. B. Kane, of the firm of Kane & Co., printing-ink manufacturers; the assailant, F. L. Loring by name, proprietor of a boot and shoe store, No. 116 West Madison street. At the time of the assault, Mr. Kane was sitting at his desk in his office, No. 121 Dearborn street. Loring entered the office, deliberately walked behind the desk, and, saying, "G—d—you, I am going to lick you," struck the other gentleman a blow in the face. Mr. Kane said nothing, but fell out of his chair to the ground, whereupon the boot-and-shoe-man thrust the evidences of his trade with violence into Mr. Kane's face, kicking him about the head until the unfortunate victim was rendered insensible. Loring, before whose eyes dangled a yard or so of hemp, desisted, supposing his victim to be dead, but, on Mr. Kane's rising and crawling away, the assault was renewed until the floor resembled that of a slaughter-house. Loring met with no resistance. Like the famous Judge Dent, who nearly pounded Mr. Reed to death, Loring was sure that his victim was too weak to do anything but submit, and the first blow too sudden to be avoided. Hence he had the amusement all to himself. When he left the office, Mr. Kane was again insensible, and was found in that condition by his brother. He was taken home in a carriage, when it was found that his nose was broken and his head bruised with a boot in about twenty places. Fears of inflammation of the brain are still entertained by the physician. The cause of the assault is said to be a business transaction. Mr. Kane traded to Mr. Loring a lot some three weeks ago, in exchange for a lot, and Mr. Loring claims that he was defrauded.

The above is the statement as it comes from the friends of the victim of this outrage. It is possible that the other side may not concur in it in detail.

### Result of the Erie Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The Erie Investigating Committee of the Assembly made their report to-day, suggesting that relief will be found in some enlightened system of general railroad legislation regulating the laws of transportation, prohibiting the issue of fictitious stock, and imposing heavy penalties for misappropriation of the funds of companies. The report is accompanied by a bill regulating the lease of connecting roads and prohibiting leases of competing parallel lines.

The following is the concluding part of the report: No law that the Committee can recommend at this late day of the session will reach the entire case, but they will take the liberty to suggest that in their opinion the relief will be found in some enlightened system of general railroad legislation, regulating rates of transportation, prohibiting the issue of fictitious stocks, and punishing with heavy penalties the misappropriation of funds of companies by the managers thereof, whether to their personal uses, or to corruptly influencing legislation affecting their interest. There should also be enacted some uniform system for the keeping of railroad accounts, and the manner of declaring dividends, so that while on the one hand stockholders may share in the actual profit, on the other hand the obligations of companies shall not be increased from year to year by loans to make good fictitious statements of net earnings. On one subject, at least, your Committee believe that legislation should be had without delay. There is now, under existing statute, absolutely no security to stockholders in regard to the leasing of one road by another. A majority of a Board of Directors may, without the consent of their stockholders, lease for such period of years and upon such terms as would be equivalent to a consolidation of interests. Your Committee believe that some proper restriction is necessary, not only to protect the public, but the railroad interest itself, and that the law should apply not to one company alone, but should be general in its scope. They have therefore prepared, and present in connection with their report, a bill regulating leases of connecting roads, and prohibiting the leasing of competing parallel lines. The bill is entitled "An act to regulate the leasing of railroads," which provides that such leases may be made by roads entirely constructed and in immediate connection and continuous line, but not of parallel or competing lines. Stringent provisions are then made as to how the lease shall be effected, which require that an agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of the companies at a special meeting for the purpose, and if three-fourths of all the stockholders ballot in favor of it, the lease shall become valid.

### LaSalle County Farmers Protest Against the Present Mode of Assessing Property.

EARL, Ill., May 16.—At a spontaneous and impromptu public meeting of tax-payers at Earl, Ill., this afternoon, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of 1870 prohibits municipalities from creating an aggregate indebtedness greater than 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property; and

WHEREAS, In order to increase municipal indebtedness and their chances for stealings, unprincipled demagogues, office-holders, and political dead-beats and bummers have procured the passage of the Revenue law of 1872, by which the actual property valuation for taxation has been increased at least four-fold, and by which is super added to the actual property a fifth, and perhaps a third, of fictitious property, by allowing farmers and others no deductions for indebtedness for personal property, which, in fact, is taxing property twice; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will not quietly submit thus to be swindled, and, to protect ourselves, we advise that the Assessors throughout the State, by a concerted movement, resign the last of June, and refuse to make the assessment under this most unjust and unequal law.

### Farmers' Meeting to be Held at Ottawa.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., May 16.—The Farmers' Convention here to-morrow will be an important affair. It will represent all the farmers' societies in the county. The question of Supreme Judgeship, also that of Circuit Judgeship, may come up, in which case an exciting time will result, as, should the Convention decide as between Judge Leland and Judge Dickey, the rival candidates, their decision will go far towards determining the result of the election, while it would also turn thousands of votes to or from Judge Lawrence.

### The Masina Murder at Cedar Rapids.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 16.—Some new incidents have been brought to light in the Masina murder case, which seem to fasten the suspicion that Masina murdered his wife; at least, that is the public opinion now. It seems that Masina has been corresponding with a woman in Bohemia, who is now on her way to this country, and today a newspaper was found in Masina's house that the wadding in the gun was torn from. Masina has not been arrested as yet.

### The Late Duel in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 16.—The inquest in the duel case was concluded to-night. The jury found a verdict that Mordecai came to his death by wound a pistol shot inflicted by McCarthy, and that the seconds were accessories thereto. The verdict also condemns the surgeons for participating in the affair, and for not giving information to the police in time to prevent it.

### Judicial Nominating Convention.

PEORIA, Ill., May 16.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge meets at Princeville to-morrow. David McCullough and H. B. Hopkins are the leading candidates for the honor of nomination.

## MARRIAGES.

CLIFFORD—BELL—May 15, by the Rev. W. H. Beecher, at the residence of the bride's parents on West Randolph-st., R. A. Clifford and Miss Florence A. Bell, both of Chicago. No cards.

HARRIS—YOUNG—May 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Snyder, Mr. Arthur Harris and Miss Nellie W. Young, all of Chicago.

## DEATHS.

ROGERS—Infant son of John and Mary E. Rogers, May 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.; age 2¼ months. Funeral on Saturday at 2 p. m., from residence, No. 485 Fulton-st.

KEOHAME—At his residence, No. 154 Ohio-st., on Friday, May 16, of consumption, Daniel Keohame, native of Ardfield, County Cork, Ireland, aged 34 years, 10 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, 18th, at 11 o'clock. Will proceed to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NIENHIUS—On the 15th inst., Jacob Nienhius, aged 9 years, of meningitis.

LANGE—On the 15th inst., Anna M. Lange, aged 5 years, of inflammation of the lungs.

DUNDORE—On the 15th inst., Lizzie Dundore, aged 20 years, of consumption.

REITER—On the 15th inst., Nicholas Reiter, aged 1 month and 21 days, of convulsions.

FISK—On the 15th inst., Emma Fisk, aged 2 years, of measles.

CHRISTENSEN—On the 15th inst., Niels Christensen, aged 1 month, of convulsions.

ANDERSON—On the 15th inst., John Anderson, aged 1 year and 10 months, of croup.

HESTON—On the 15th inst., Howard Heston, aged 1 year and 4 months, of meningitis.

STAKE—On the 15th inst., Charles A. Stake, aged 18 years and 8 months, of pneumonia.

CALLAGHAN—May 16, 1873, at her late residence, No. 256 Maxwell street, Mary Ann Merriweather, wife of Owen Callaghan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEWART—May 16, John Russel Stewart, aged 57 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 273 South Morgan street, at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday.

Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

ADAMS—The funeral of the late Mr. Ralph Adams is changed from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturday, from residence of his father, at South Evanston.

ELLIS—In this city, Friday morning, May 16, William Ellis, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Aberdeen street, Sunday, May 18, at 12 m., by carriages to Calvary.

BRACKETT—In this city, of typhoid pneumonia, Kate Maude Brackett, aged 4 years and 7 months, daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Brackett, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Funeral Sunday, at 12:45 p. m., from 696 Wabash avenue. Friends are invited.


WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva---10 Grand Quai.
In London---29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris---Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

5 NEW BILLIARD TABLES AND CIGAR STAND fixtures for sale cheap. Apply at 187 East Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale of Household Furniture,

On SATURDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE, May 20, 21 and 22.

The Entire Furniture of the Tremont House AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the Furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the SLEEPING ROOMS, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, BILLIARD-ROOM, OFFICE.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000 and under $3,000, 6 months; over $3,000 and under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; over $5,000, 12 and 15 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The house will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. part with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent. JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES, OPEN WAGONS, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness, AT AUCTION, At 25 and 21 West Washington-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 23, DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, May 23, at 9½ o'clock, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION AT 9 O'CLOCK. Crockery and Glassware.

11 crates W. G. Ware. 100 toilet sets (W. G.) 200 sets cups and saucers. 20 packages glass ware.

AT 10 O'CLOCK. Household Furniture.

Carpets and stoves, parlor and chamber furniture, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus and commodes, bedsteads, sofas, lounges, meat safes, chairs, rockers, mattresses, ice-chests, 75 walnut and oak extension tables (in white), 12 walnut chamber sets (in white), 8 walnut (new) chamber sets, with dressing case (in white), 100 spring beds.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

100 buggies and harnesses. One 4-seated Rockaway for one or two horses. On Saturday, May 17, at 9 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Etc., Tuesday, May 20, at 9:30 a. m. Splendid line of Hamburg Edgings, Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear, Ladies' Spring Style Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Spring Shawls, Etc., Etc., Etc. Carpets by the piece at 11 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

HOUSE AND LOT, With Elegant Grounds, NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST., At Auction, On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 100 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 153 LaSalle-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

IMPORTANT SALE OF High Class Oil Paintings, At No. 189 West Madison-st., Commencing Saturday, May 17, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m.

This collection embraces many fine works by noted and reliable artists, such as C. W. Knapp, R. Fenwick, O. Jacobson, A. White, L. Dermeuts, R. Wentworth, Wm. Collins, R. Eugene, R. Shoner, Guilliminet, R. Muller, Hy. Boese, W. W. Boyle, And other Celebrated Artists.

Paintings on exhibition Friday, May 16, and until time of sale, with catalogues. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

IMMENSE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, AT 31 AND 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Elegant Brussels Carpets, nearly new. Parlor Furniture, in great variety. Chamber-sets, desks, marble-top tables, ice-boxes, chairs of all kinds, crockery, glassware, hardware, plated-ware, chromos and mirrors, engravings, etc., etc. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

CANARY BIRDS AT AUCTION, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, we will offer the balance of stock to close the lot. Some splendid singers yet unsold. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By T. E. STACY.

MORTGAGE SALE

At Burlington Warehouse, corner of State and Sixteenth-sts., on Saturday, May 17, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Rosewood and Black Walnut Bedsteads, Mattresses, Vases, Bedding, Stoves, two Buggies, Carpets, &c., &c.; one Cabinet Sewing Machine; also two Horses. T. E. STACY, Agent.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873. H. B. BOGUE, Secretary. Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 112 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Housekeepers.

Thousands are wanting to know where Iron Bedsteads are sold. At CHICAGO IRON BED CO., Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.